FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXIV.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 28, 1840. [NO. 1221.]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, WEEKLY,
BY EDWARD J. HALE.

At $2 50 per annum, if paid in advance; $3 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 50 at the end of the year.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

WANTED.

ALABAMA MONEY WANTED, by
ELIJAH FULLER.
October 20, 1840. 20-2w

BULWER'S GODOLPHIN, &c.

JUST RECEIVED. Also, Henry De Cerons, James's last Novel, De Tocqueville's Democracy in America, part 2d, Rambles in the Footsteps of Don Quixote, Love's Progress, by Mrs. Gilman, Georgia Scenes, new Edition, with plates; &c.
E. J. HALE.

ALMANACS FOR 1841.

TURNER & HUGHES',
Farmers' and Planters',
Crockett's, For sale by
E. J. HALE.

WHIGS OF CUMBERLAND!

A meeting of the Tippecanoe Club will be held in the Town Hall every Tuesday night until the Election, except the last, which will be on *Wednesday Night the 11th November*. Addresses may be expected.

THE CLUB.

TRUST SALE
OF
VALUABLE REAL ESTATE.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Deed of Trust executed to me by Michael McGary, I will expose to public sale at the Town House, on Monday the 23d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., the following desirable REAL PROPERTY, viz:—

One Lot fronting on Maiden Lane and Burgess Street, with a large Stable thereon.

One Store and Ware House on the North side of Person Street, near David Shaw's, occupied by Mr. McGary.

One Lot and improvements in Campbellton, known as the Tobacco Factory.

One Lot, Store House, Ware House and Kitchen, on Bridge Street, Campbellton.

Terms liberal, and made known at Sale.
JOHN McNN, *Trustee.*
WILKINS, *Auct'r.*
Fayetteville, Oct. 19, 1840. 20-2w

List of Letters

REMAINING in the Post Office at Wadesborough, N. C., on the 1st October, 1840:—

A—Young Allen, P. P., Willie Arrington.
B—Jonathan Badgett, John L. Bennett, J. M. Bassett.
C—Rev. J. Culpeper, Ludwell Carpenter, Dr. Wright Cotton, Sam'l Carlock, Sam'l Conrod, John Cowand.
D—Drewry Dunn, John Deen.
G—Joel Gulledge, Daniel Gould, John Grace, Dread Gridin.
H—Wm. R. Henry, Patrick W. Hammond, B. Hall, Drs. Houston & Parker, Miss Mary Hambleton, N. M. Hubbard.
J—Mrs. Ann Jowers.
K—Mrs. Sarah Kindred, Mrs. Eliza Kendall, Secretary of Kilwenning Lodge No. 64.
L—George W. Little.
M—Wm. May, Rev. W. A. Morris, Burwell Musser, Daniel McRae, Alex. McKay, Andrew Mills, Lawrence Moore, Wm. Murry.
P—Reddick Price, Elijah Patterson.
R—D. Rushing, Col. J. H. Ratchff, Unity Rodgers, Miss Mary Russell.
S—John Sturdevant, Dan'l Short, John D. Smith, Sam'l Slick, Jonathan Smith, John Smith, Obediah Squires, A. B. Smith.
T—Mr. Rebbanon Turner, Wm. Teal, Gray Taylor, Harrison Teal, James Threadgill.
W—Wm. G. Wilson, Jacob West, James White, D. B. Winston.

W. B. McCORKLE, *P. M.*

Iredell's Digest.

A FEW copies for sale by
E. J. HALE.

SPRING VALE ACADEMY,
SAMPSON COUNTY, N. C.

Located (equidistant) seven miles from Clinton and Warsaw.

MALE AND FEMALE DEPARTMENTS.

WE have the pleasure to announce to the public, that the exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday the 5th inst., under the superintendence of Mr. and Mrs. McNeill, whose qualifications to manage such a Seminary, we have had a fair opportunity of testing, as they have both taught for us since last Winter, and given general satisfaction to all connected with the School. Mrs. McNeill (formerly Miss Bissell,) brought with her from her native State, New York, high testimonials of her scholarship. Mr. McNeill is a native of our own State, and a graduate of our own University. He discharged the duties of Tutor in the same for a Session, and is well qualified for the instruction of youth who wish to prepare for College, (this being one of the primary objects of the School,) and also to fit young men for the business of teaching. Strict attention will be paid to the morals of the pupils.—Board can be had convenient to the School at $6 per month. This Institution is situated in a healthy region of country.

The Academic year is divided into two Sessions of five months each.

Terms—per Session.

MALE DEPARTMENT.

Spelling, Reading, Writing, Oral Arithmetic, and Parley's Geography,	$8 00
Written Arithmetic, Geography and English Grammar,	10 00
Latin and Greek Languages, Philosophy, Algebra and the higher branches of Mathematics,	12 00

FEMALE DEPARTMENT.

First Class, including the common English branches,	$6 00
Second Class, including the above and needle work, embroidery, &c.,	8 00
Third Class, including the above, and Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, History, Botany and Composition,	12 00
Fourth Class, including the above, and Algebra, Geometry, Intellectual Philosophy, Geography of the Heavens, Moral Science, Rhetoric, Logic and French, also Drawing, Painting and Oriental Tinting,	15 00
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied with the voice,	20 00

TRUSTEES.
October 6, 1840. 20-4w

J. & J. KYLE

HAVE just received by the late arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are:

Superfine blue, black, and assorted colored Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, Vestings, Merinos, Muslin-de-Lanes, Challys, black and colored Silks, plain and figured, black Bombazines, Rose and Point Blankets, and Negro Cloths, 1575 pieces Calico, very cheap, 3-4, 4-4, 5-4 and 6-4 bleached and brown Shirtings and Sheetings, and Anker Bolting Cloths, with many other articles,—all of which being bought at the lowest package price, is offered CHEAP FOR CASH, or to punctual customers on the usual time.
September 10, 1840. 15-tf

For Sale,

1800 BUSHELS Turk's Island SALT.
Apply to
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
September 15, 1840. 15tf

Notice

IS hereby given, that application will be made to the next Legislature, for a charter for the Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company.
By HALL & JOHNSON.
Oct. 7, 1840. 18-*f.*

New Books & Stationary.

THE Subscriber is now receiving his Fall Supply of BOOKS and SATIONARY, embracing a large assortment of School and Miscellaneous Books; Cap and Letter Papers, ruled and plain; Wrapping Paper; Fine Pen and Pocket Knives; Razors; Blank Books; &c. &c., which he offers at his usual low prices.
E. J. HALE.
October 5, 1840.

Misses JANE & J. B. SIMPSON'S
SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES.
FAYETTEVILLE, NORTH CAROLINA.

SCHOOL will commence on the second Monday (12th) Oct. at Mrs. Brown's (known as the Mumford house) Gillespie Street.

Mrs. Brown (with whom the teachers will reside) can accommodate young ladies with comfortable board at ten dollars per month.

FOR SALE.

A TEAM OF MULES.
Apply to
C. P. MALLETT.
October 6, 1840. 18tf.

FEMALE SCHOOL,
FAYETTEVILLE.

MISS MALLETT, with the assistance of competent Teachers, will open a School on the 15th of October, at her residence on Gillespie street, in which, with the ordinary branches of English Education, will be taught the Latin and French Languages, Music, Drawing and Painting. No exertion shall be wanting for the improvement of Pupils in moral deportment as well as literary instruction.

Miss Mallett has succeeded in engaging the services of Mrs. Ashe, whose qualifications and experience as a Music teacher are well known.

The year will commence the 15th of October and close the 15th of August.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE

Elementary Department or 2d Class,	$8	per Session.
First Class,	16	" "
French Language,	10	" "
Drawing and Painting,	10	" "
Music on Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25	" "
Music on Guitar,	25	" "
Fancy work,	3	" "
Use of Piano for practising,	2	" "

September 16, 1840. 98tf

For Sale,

PEA NUT SILK WORM EGGS,

PRICE 25 cents a thousand. Purchasers at a distance can have them sent by mail. Apply at this Office.
Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1840. 15tf

☞ The Pea Nut Silk Worms are among the most valuable varieties. They consume less food than the common kinds. Their cocoons are remarkably firm and contain an unusual quantity of silk. The eggs advertised above are from a lot of eggs imported this season, that cost one dollar a thousand.

SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE,

THE MOST USEFUL FAMILY MEDICINE EVER OFFERED TO THE PUBLIC.

THIS well known *Anti-Dyspeptic* and *Worm Medicine* has proved successful these twelve years past, and is universally acknowledged by all who have tried it, to be far superior to any other medicine ever employed in the diseases for which it is recommended. It is perfectly safe, and no child will refuse to take it.

Worms being especially apt to infest persons of debilitated digestive organs and emaciated constitutions, much mischief is often done by the ordinary worm medicines, which generally consist of the strongest purgatives, calomel, *that destroyer of the constitution*, bitters, pink root, spirits of turpentine, wormseed oil, &c. &c. Articles of this kind may destroy worms, but they debilitate the stomach, and often materially injure the general health, without removing the cause. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE has the peculiar advantage of removing the cause of worms, by giving vigor and healthy action to the stomach, bowels, and organs of digestion, thereby relieving measles, croup, whooping cough, &c. This medicine, by invigorating the internal functions, strengthening the organs of digestion, and removing the primary cause which creates morbid secretions, will relieve Bowel Complaints, Cholic, Dysentery, Dyspepsia, and the whole train of biliary affections, Sick Headach, Acidity of the Stomach, Foul Breath, Bleeding Piles, &c. It is an antidote in the *early stages of Fever and Cholera Morbus*. As a general FAMILY MEDICINE it stands unrivalled, as it is applicable to most of the diseases to which children are subject. SWAIM'S VERMIFUGE will be found of some utility to persons who occasionally indulge in the conviviality of the table; a dose taken before dinner will anticipate the effects of *acidity* of the stomach, not unfrequently produced by *wine*.—In the neglect of this, however, a dose in the morning or the following morning will, in most instances, restore the *tone of the Stomach*.

Families resident in the country, and isolated in a measure from medical advice, travellers journeying to the far west, or bound to distant ports, seminaries and all public institutions and charitable associations will find this remedy, constantly at hand, of great utility.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent*, No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.
[16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

Stationary of all kinds,

KEPT CONSTANTLY ON HAND, and for sale at the Book Store of
E. J. HALE.
May, 1839.

NEGRO BOY for sale.

A NEGRO BOY, 18 or 20 years old, for sale.—Apply at this Office.

Received per Steam Boat,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
15 hhds. MOLASSES.

In Store,
1000 sacks Liverpool SALT,
60 bags Rio COFFEE. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.
August 24, 1840. 12tf

School for Young Ladies.

MISSES JANE and JESSIE B. SIMPSON will open a School for Young Ladies, in Fayetteville, on the second Monday in October.

Terms per session, consisting of twenty-two weeks:

Elementary department,	$8 00
First Class,	16 00
French Language,	10 00
Drawing and Painting,	10 00
Music,	25 00
Use of Piano,	3 00
Contingent expenses,	50

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

Lands for sale,

(BY DECREE OF THE COURT OF EQUITY.)

I WILL expose to sale, at the Court House door of Cumberland county, on Monday the 2d day of November next, at 12 o'clock, M., a LOT on Robeson street, town of Fayetteville, 82 feet 6 inches front. Also, another Lot joining the same, on the East side of Robeson street.

TERMS.—A credit of *three* and *six* months, the purchaser giving bond with approved security.
ARCH'D A. T. SMITH, *C. & M. E. of Cumberland county.*
Sept. 21, 1840. 16ts

Life of Gen. Harrison,

JUST RECEIVED and for sale by
E. J. HALE.

"The Crisis of the Country,

BY JUNIUS,"

A MOST excellent political Tract for circulation. For sale at the publisher's prices, at the Book Store. Clubs can be furnished at $3 per 100, or $20 per 1000.
Sept. 23, 1840.

For Sale,

AT FACTORY PRICES, by the Subscriber, the very superior COTTON YARNS, from the Rockingham Factory, Richmond county. Assorted numbers, and in quantities to suit purchasers.
B. ROSE.
October 13, 1840. 19-3w.

Land, Negroes, and other Valuable Property,

FOR SALE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 4th day of November next, at the late residence of Ezekiel Slocumb, dec'd, in Wayne county, the PLANTATION whereon the deceased formerly lived, containing about 1500 acres, lying immediately on the line of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road, 10 miles South of Waynesborough, in a healthy and pleasant part of the country.

Also, 18 likely Negroes, consisting of men, women, boys and girls,—ten Shares of the Stock of the Wilmington and Raleigh Rail Road—a large quantity of Corn, and other valuable property.

The Land will be sold on a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months. The Negroes, and other property, on a credit of six months. Notes, with approved security, will be required.
JOHN C. SLOCUMB, *Adm'r.*
October 6, 1840. 19 3w.

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Dushee Shaw vs. Lewis Pope.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on one hundred acres of Land in the county of Cumberland, on the West side of Mingo, and on the head waters of Stoney Run Creek, joining the lands of Killen Stewart and Harvill.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Lewis Pope, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to appear at the next term of said Court, to be held for said County, at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the property be condemned to satisfy the plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr., Clerk of our said Court, at Office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence.
JNO. MAC LAURIN, Jr.
October 12, 1840. 19-6w

State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Term, 1840.

Duncan McNeill vs. John E. Edwards.

ORIGINAL ATTACHMENT,

Levied on twelve acres of Land, as the property of the Defendant, on Blount's Creek. Also, his interest in the old Parsonage, near the Cool Spring Mills.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that John E. Edwards, the Defendant in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, so that the usual process of law cannot be served on him: It is therefore Ordered, That publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying him to be and appear at the next term of our said Court, to be held for the County of Cumberland, at the Court House in Fayetteville on the first Monday of December next, then and there to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final by default will be awarded against him, and the property be condemned to satisfy the Plaintiff's demand.

Witness, John McLaurin, Jr. Clerk of our said Court, at office, the 1st Monday of September, A. D. 1840, and 65th year of American Independence.
JNO. MAC LAURIN, Jr.
Oct. 12, 1840. 19-6w.

Job Printing of all kinds
Neatly executed at this Office.

Straws, &c.—An attempt was made to hold a Van Buren meeting in this City, on Saturday last, agreeably to public notice. The Court House Bell was rung three or four times, but all to no purpose. Not more than a dozen (if so many) persons attended, and they dispersed, without organizing. When it is recollected, that this County gave to the Administration candidates, at the August Election, 1,100 votes and upwards, this apathy and indifference speaks volumes.—*Raleigh Register.*

POETRY.

THE RALEIGH CONVENTION.

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

One striking incident we omitted in our account which deserves special notice. On the second day of the Convention, seats were arranged for the Ladies in front of the Speakers' stand and they were filled to overflowing. During the interval between the Speeches, they delighted the Company with appropriate National and Patriotic Songs. The folowing, from the pen of one of North Carolina's most distinguished sons, (Judge Gaston,) was received with such enthusiastic feeling, that we shall be justified in giving it a place here though never intended for the public eye. It was written we believe under the following circumstances: Some foreign minstrels had a Concert in this City, and one of their airs was so beautiful as to attract universal admiration and produce a desire amongst the Ladies for appropriate words to it. In a playful moment, Judge G., to gratify them, wrote the following:

THE OLD NORTH STATE FOREVER.

Carolina! Carolina! Heaven's blessings attend her!
While we live, we will cherish and love and defend her;
Tho' he scorner may sneer at, and wilings defame her,
Our hearts swell with gladness, whenever we name her.
Hurrah! Hurrah! the Old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good Old North State!

Tho' she envies not others their merited glory,
Say, whose name stands the foremost in Liberty's story!
Though too true to herself, e'er to crouch to oppression,
Who can yield to just rule more loyal submission!
Hurrah, &c.

Plain and artless her sons, but whose doors open faster,
At the knock of the stranger, or the tale of disaster!
How like to the rudeness of their dear native mountains,
With rich ore in their bosoms, and life in their fountains!
Hurrah, &c.

And her daughters, the Queen of the forest resembling,
So graceful, so constant, yet to gentlest breath trembling,
And true lightwood at heart, let the match be applied the,
How they kindle and flame! Oh none know but who've tried them!
Hurrah, &c.

Then let all who wish us, love the land that we live in,
(As happy a region as on this side of Heaven,)
Where Plenty and Freedom, Love and Peace smile before us,
Raise aloud, raise together, the heart-thrilling chorus,
Hurrah! Hurrah! the old North State forever!
Hurrah! Hurrah! the good old North State!

MR. WEBSTER ON ABOLITIONISM.

Extract from Mr. Webster's speech in reply to Mr. Hayne, January 21st, 1830.

At the very first Congress, petitions on the subject of slavery were presented, if I mistake not, from different States. The Pennsylvania Society for promoting the abolition of slavery took a lead, and laid before Congress a memorial, praying Congress to promote the abolition by such powers as it possessed. This memorial was referred, in the House of Representatives, to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Foster, of New Hampshire; Mr. Sherry of Massachusetts, Mr. Huntingdon of Connecticut, Mr. Lawrence of New York, Mr. Linnickson of New Jersey, Mr. Hartley of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parker of Virginia—all of them, sir, as you will observe, Northern men, but the last.—This committee made a report, which was committed to a committee of the whole House, and there considered and discussed on several days; and being amended, although without material alteration, it was made to express three distinct propositions on the subject of slavery and the slave trade—First, in the words of the Constitution, that Congress cannot, prior to the year 1808, prohibit the migration or importation of such persons as any of the States then existing, should think proper to admit; second, that Congress had authority to restrain the citizens of the United States from carrying on the African slave trade, for the purpose of supplying foreign countries. On this proposition, our early laws against those who engage in that traffic, are founded. The third proposition, and that which bears on the present question, was expressed in the following terms:

"*Resolved*, That Congress have no authority to interfere in the emancipation of slaves, or in the treatment of them in any of the States; it remaining with the several States alone to provide rules and regulations therein which humanity and true policy may require."

This resolution received the sanction of the House of Representatives so early as March, 1790. And now, sir, the honorable gentleman will allow me to remind him, that not only were the select committee who reported the resolution, with a single exception, all Northern men, but also, that of the members then composing the House of Representatives, a large majority, I believe nearly two thirds, were Northern men also.

The House agreed to insert these resolutions in its journal, and from that day to this, it has never been maintained or contended that Congress had any authority to regulate or interfere with the condition of slaves in the several States. No Northern gentleman, to my knowledge, has moved any such question in either House of Congress.

The fears of the South, whatever fears they might have entertained, were allayed and quieted by this early decision, and so remained until they were excited afresh without cause, but for collateral and indirect purposes. When it became necessary, or was thought so by some political persons, to find an unvarying ground for the exclusion of Northern men from confidence and from lead in the affairs of the Republic, then, and not till then, the cry was raised, and the feelings industriously excited, that the influence of Northern men in the public councils would endanger the relation of master and slave.

For myself, I claim no other merit, than that this gross and enormous injustice toward the whole North, has not wrought upon me to change my opinions or my political conduct. I hope I am above violating my principles even under the smart of injury and false imputations. Unjust suspicion and undeserved reproach, whatever pain I may experience from them, will not induce me, I trust, nevertheless, to overstep the limits of constitutional duty, or to encroach on the rights of others. The domestic slavery of the South, I leave where I find it—in the hands of their own Governments. It is their affair, not mine.

I go for the Constitution as it is, and for the Union as it is; but I am resolved not to submit in silence to accusations, either against myself individually, or against the North, wholly unfounded and unjust; accusations which impute to us a disposition to evade the constitutional compact and to extend the power of the Government over the internal laws and domestic condition of the States. All such accusations, wherever and whenever made, all insinuation of the existence of any such purpose, I know and feel to be groundless and injurious. And we must confide in Southern gentlemen themselves; we must trust to those whose integrity of heart and magnanimity of feeling will lead them to a desire to maintain and disseminate truth, and who possess the means of its diffusion with the Southern public, and we must leave it to them to dis-abuse that public of its prejudices. But in the mean time, for my own part, I shall continue to act justly, whether those towards whom that justice is exercised receive it with candor or with contumely.

MR. WEBSTER'S ADDRESS

To the Ladies of Richmond, Virginia.

Mr. Webster having signified a willingness, since he was unable, from the shortness of his stay, to pay his respects to the ladies of Richmond individually, to meet and address them in a body, the *Log Cabin* erected by the Whigs of the city was chosen as the place of meeting, and accordingly a fair assemblage was there collected on Wednesday morning, when our distinguished visitant was introduced to them with a few appropriate remarks by Mr. Lyons.

Mr. Webster thereupon addressed the interesting auditory collected before him, nearly in the following terms:

Ladies: I am very sure I owe the pleasure I now enjoy to your kind disposition, which has given me the opportunity to present my thanks and my respects to you thus collectively, since the shortness of my stay in the city does not allow me the happiness of calling upon you severally and individually. And, in the first place, I wish to express to you my deep and hearty thanks, as I have endeavored to do to your fathers, your husbands, and your brothers, for the unbounded hospitality I have received ever since I came among you. It is registered, I assure you, on a grateful heart, in characters of an enduring nature. The rough contests of the political world are not suited to the dignity and to the delicacy of your sex; but you possess the intelligence to know how much of that happiness which you are entitled to hope for, both for yourselves and for your children, depends on the right administration of good government, and a proper tone of public morals. That is a subject on which the moral perceptions of woman are both quicker and juster than those of the other sex. I do not now speak of that administration of government whose object is merely the protection of industry, the preservation of civil liberty, and the securing to enterprise its due reward. I speak of government in a somewhat higher point of view. We live in an age distinguished for great benevolent exertion, in which the eminent are consecrating the means they possess by endowing colleges and academies, by uniting to build churches and support the cause of religion, and by establishing Athenæums, Lyceums, and all the other modes of popular instruction. This is all well; it is admirable; it augurs well for the prospect of ensuing generations. But I have sometimes thought that there is a point of view in which government is to be considered—I mean in its power and its duty to augment the morals of the community, and to inspire it with just sentiments of religion, which is too often overlooked. A popular government is more powerful than any other influence (and I have sometimes feared than all other influences put together) in its action on the morals of the community for good or evil. Its example, its tone, whether of respect or of disrespect to moral obligation, is most important to human happiness; because it is among those things which most affect the political morals of mankind, and hence their general morals also. I advert to this, because there has been put forth in modern times the false maxim that there is one morality for politics and another morality for other things; that in their political conduct to their opponents men may say and do that which they would never think of saying or doing in the personal relations of private life. There has been openly announced a maxim which I consider as the very concrete of false morality, which declares that "all is fair in politics." If a man speaks falsely or slanderously of his neighbor, and is reproached for his offence, the ready excuse is this: "It was in reason to public and political matters. I cherished no personal ill-will whatever against that individual, but quite the contrary; I spoke of my adversary merely as a political man." In my opinion, the day is coming when falsehood will stand for falsehood, and calumny will be treated as a breach of the commandment, whether it be committed politically or in the concerns of private life. It is by the promulgation of sound morals in the community, and more especially by the training and instruction of the young, that woman performs her part towards the preservation of a free government. It is now generally admitted that public liberty, the perpetuity of a free Constitution, rests on the virtue and intelligence of the community which enjoys it. How is that virtue to be inspired? and how is that intelligence to be communicated? Bonaparte once asked Madame de Stael in what manner he could most promote the happiness of France. Her reply is full of political wisdom. She said, "Instruct the mothers of the French People:" because the mothers are the affectionate and the effective teachers of the human race. The mother begins this process of training with the infant in her arms. It is she who directs, so to speak, its first mental and spiritual pulsations. She conducts it along the impressible years of childhood and of youth, and hopes to deliver it to the rough contests and tumultuous scenes of life, armed by those good principles which her child has first received from maternal care and love.

If we draw within the circle of our contemplation the mothers of a civilized nation, what do we see? We behold so many artificers working, not on frail and perishable matter, but on the immortal mind, moulding and fashioning beings who are to exist forever. We applaud the artist whose skill and genius present the mimic man upon the canvass—we admire and celebrate the sculptor who works out that same image in enduring marble: but how insignificant are these achievements, though the highest and fairest in all the departments of art, in comparison with the great vocation of human mothers! They work not upon the canvass that shall fail, or the marble that shall crumble into dust—but upon mind, upon spirit, which is to last forever, and which is to bear, for good or for evil, throughout its duration, the impress of a mother's plastic hand.

I have already expressed the opinion, which all allow to be correct, that our security for the duration of the free institutions which bless our country depends upon the habits of virtue and the prevalence of knowledge and of education. Knowledge does not comprise all which is contained in the larger term of education. The feelings are to be disciplined, the passions are to be restrained, true and worthy motives are to be inspired, a profound religious feeling is to be instilled, and pure morality inculcated under all circumstances. All this is comprised in education. Mothers who are faithful to this great duty will tell their children that neither in political nor in any other concerns of life can man ever withdraw himself from the perpetual obligations of conscience and of duty; that in every act, whether public or private, he incurs a just responsibility; and that in no condition is he warranted in trifling with important rights and obligations. They will impress upon their children the truth, that the exercise of the elective franchise is a social duty, of as solemn a nature as man can be called to perform; that a man may not innocently trifle with his vote; that every free elector is a trustee as well for others as himself; and that every man and every measure he supports has an important bearing on the interests of others as well as on his own. It is in the inculcation of high and pure morals such as these, that in a free Republic woman performs her sacred duty and fulfils her destiny. The French, as you know, are remarkable for their fondness for sententious phrases, in which much meaning is condensed into a small space. I noticed lately, on the title page of one of the books of popular instruction in France, this motto: "Pour instruction on the heads of the People; you owe them that baptism." And certainly, if there be any duty which may be described by a reference to that great institute of religion, a duty approaching it in importance, perhaps next to it in obligation, it is this.

I know you hardly expect me to address you on the popular political topics of the day. You read enough, you hear quite enough on those subjects.—You expect me only to meet you, and to tender my profound thanks for this marked proof your regard, and will kindly receive the assurances with which I tender to you, on parting, my affectionate respects and best wishes.

A VISIT TO NORTH BEND.

Correspondence of the Albany Evening Journal.

NEW YORK, October 1st, 1840.

After a separation of ten years from Gen. Harrison's society, I have returned from a visit to Ohio, where I left that illustrious personage, in the best of health and spirits. The statements made by his political opponents, of infirmities of mind and body, were so at variance with his situation ten years ago, that I determined to visit the old Hero of so many battles. I found him on his beautiful farm at North Bend, enjoying all the happiness of an American farmer, and more vigorous in body and mind than in 1830. Although sixty-six winters have passed over him, and his bed has often been its snows, still time has treated him kindly, and he is all that every Whig desires, as President of the United States for the next four years.

The same eagle eye, and active spirit, which sleeps but five hours in twenty-four, governs his actions with all the vigour of the battle days of Wayne, Tippecanoe, Meigs, Thames, &c.

His sight is so perfect, that he reads the letters of his numerous daily correspondents, without the use of glasses. He is moving with the morning dawn, and every branch of business connected with the life of a farmer, he superintends personally.

Last year he worked daily and constantly with his men in the field, but this brings so many friends to his house, that he is compelled to devote most of his time to them. So much has been said in relation to his Log Cabin, that I make the following statement on which you may rely:

Half the main building is the original log cabin, now covered with boards to preserve the logs from decay, but the wing running back of the north side is still the real log cabin, with no exterior but the logs and mortar.

The windows conform to the log cabin style of finish, twelve squares 7 by 9 glass, and the whole appearance of the residence of General Harrison is of the most chaste, republican simplicity, with nothing inside or out, but what is necessary, and generally found in the possession of most comfortable farmers.

Whoever visits this hospitable mansion, becomes satisfied that the latch string is never pulled in, as the neighboring villagers resort at all times for their wants to Gen. Harrison.

The second day of my visit (August 18th) he invited me to walk and view his grounds. The heat was excessive, and I proposed to take umbrellas, but Gen. Harrison remarked it was an article he never used—and I was unwilling and would not resort to that protection from the scorching sun. He took me to a delightful summit on his farm, and pointed out a short distance to the West, the hills of Democratic Indiana, and not more than one mile to the East, in all the pride of nature's richest foliage, the shores of Henry Clay's Democratic Kentucky.

The soil of Ohio on which we stood and the blue hills at a distance of Indiana and Kentucky, were secured in battle and by treaty, by the valour of the great and good man by whose side I was then standing.

How gratifying to Gen. Harrison's feeling, that a majority probably of fifty thousand democrats in these three States, then in full view, will unite in sending up their shouts of joy to Heaven when he takes the Presidential Chair.

The General next took me through his forest of Indian Corn, one hundred bushels to the acre, and fourteen feet in height.

When in this vegetable growth, where the thermometer would have stood at 100, and not a breath of air, I found myself entirely overcome by the heat, and had to yield to the old veteran's superior constitution. I have heretofore supposed that no individual could endure more fatigue than myself, but found I was no match for the pioneer of the West.

If there is any spot at the present time more interesting in the United States to an American to visit than another, it must be the hospitable mansion of General Harrison at North Bend. You not only read the history of our country's greatness in his biography, but the mind is led back to his illustrious father, who placed his name in '76 to the Declaration of our National Independence. Let any American, who glories in the name of Washington, and is familiar with Mount Vernon and the history of the Washington family, make this visit, and he will, I think, come to the conclusion, that there is nothing to be seen which will, in comparison, so forcibly remind him of the father of his country, as a visit to General Harrison's. You are welcomed on arrival with true genuine Virginia hospitality, which makes every one feel as if surrounded by his own family circle. Mrs. Harrison is one of the most interesting and pleasing ladies of her age that I have ever seen, and appears to be only happy in endeavoring to make others so. Mr. Taylor, a nephew of the General, a native of Richmond, Va., and a fine representative of that great democratic State, acts as Secretary to the General, and by his untiring urbanity and attention, adds much to the happiness of the visiters of North Bend.

General Harrison is fond of retirement, but the spirit of persecution from his political opponents has been such as to draw him from his farm, and he has made arrangements to meet his old soldiers and brother farmers in various parts of the State. The effects produced in Ohio from his presence and soul-stirring eloquence, are sweeping the field, and his opponents are already crying, "*Take him off! take him off!*" He is one of the most eloquent orators of the present day, and those who have heard him will go farther to hear him again, than any other speaker in the United States. His voice is so clear and powerful that he makes the largest audience hear him when all other speakers fail.

I travelled six hundred miles in Ohio, and have never seen such enthusiasm as prevails among the Whigs here. They will carry the State by 20,000.

Thomas Morris, a late Van Buren Senator from Ohio, and who is a zealous abolitionist, thus speaks of General Harrison and Mr. Van Buren as connected with the subject of abolition. It will be observed that he says:—"*Gen. Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle*, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than MR. VAN BUREN, WHO I BELIEVE IN FEELING IS ANTI-SLAVERY."

"It may be true that the Abolitionists were gratified with the selection of General Harrison as a candidate for the Presidency; if so, it was because Mr. Clay was rejected, not that the lot fell on General Harrison. I am well satisfied that neither of these gentlemen ought to be supported by Abolitionists. Mr. Clay's famous speech in Congress on the slave question has left them without hope as to him. General Harrison, I am well convinced, is in feeling and principle, a more devoted pro-slavery man, than Mr. Van Buren, who I believe, in feeling is anti-slavery. I venture these opinions new, without giving any reasons for them, which I may however do at some future day."

What do our Southern friends think of this? If Mr. Van Buren is in feeling an *abolitionist, ought the South to trust him?*

Wil. Adv

[illegible]

New York, Oct. 19.

HIGHLY IMFORTANT.—16 days later.
ARRIVAL OF THE PRESIDENT & ACADIA.

The British in China, the Forts on the Bocca Tigris demolished. The bombardment and evacuation of Beyrout in Syria. France yet threatening War. The Consul's General have left Alexandria. Mehemet Ali as obstinate as ever. Remarkable abdication of the King of Holland.

The Acadia reached Boston, Saturday, in 12 days and 17 hours from Liverpool, having left there in the afternoon of Oct. 4.

The President, Captain Keene, also arrived here this morning, with 140 passengers, and a considerable amount of dry goods as freight. Her day of leaving was the 1st inst.

Seldom of late years has a Foreign Packet brought such interesting intelligence. War seems to be fearfully threatened in all quarters, but we trust the storm will blow over.

Private letters from England and France are contradictory respecting the prospects of war, the first thinking war very probable, and the last very improbable.

France bristles with war, and the preparations of war. Whether these demonstrations are serious or not, I cannot say; but so alien is it to the interests of France to go to war to keep up Mehemit Ali's power in Syria, and so sound is the head of the cool-judging King of the French, that all this must be for some ulterior purpose: to keep France busy perhaps; to strengthen the forces in Algeria, it may be; to fortify Paris, some say. Be all this, however, as it may, enormous preparations are going on for war. The press in Paris brawls as boisterously as ever. The excitement in Paris was very great when the telegraph announced the news from Marseilles of the bombardment of Beyroot.

The news from Europe is considered decidedly unfavorable to this country. An increased demand for money and a fall of Stocks in London has an immediate effect on the market here, for so closely are our commercial interests identified with London, that any change there has its effect here.

Besides the influence of money matters, the condition of American produce presents nothing of a flattering character. Flour is again subject to so high a duty that it amounts to a prohibition. Shipments of all descriptions of bread stuffs must cease. The Cotton market offers nothing to encourage holders here.

The trial of Louis Napoleon is going on in Paris, and also of his associates. The pith of their defence is the glory of Napoleon. "Gentlemen," exclaims Count Montholon, "I received at St. Helena the *last sigh* of the Emperor!" This is good logic in France, but would not do in America or England.

FROM CHARLESTON [illegible] OCTOBER 3.

Very Important.—We have this morning received the following important communication.

[illegible] Oct. 1. *Half past one.*

"[illegible] 27.—The Prometheus, which left Bermuda [illegible] 30th, announces that, after a bombardment of [illegible] days, which reduced the town to ashes, the Egyptians evacuated the town in the night, and the allies took possession of it.

"The Hound, which quitted Alexandria on the 24th, states known that the firman deposing Mehemet Ali had been communicated on the 21st to his [illegible] by the consuls-general of the four Powers, who instantly struck their flags, and retired on board their ships.

The above is the most important and alarming intelligence that could be received. As members of the French Government have said that if the treaty were executed a Fourteen, there must be war. I dare not say more to alarm the public mind, but I view it as most fatal news, and I have good reason to do so.

The above intelligence has produced a complete panic in the city, and Consols had fallen nearly 1¼ per cent. viz. from 87¼ to 86¾. We may also add, that 100,000 Consols were offered at 86, *and no takers.* Purchasers were, however, shortly afterwards obtained at that price.

Refusal of the Pacha of Egypt to accede to the Terms offered by the Combined Powers.—The following is an extract of a letter received at Lloyd's, from their agent at Constantinople, dated September 9. "A Turkish steamer has just arrived from Alexandria, bringing, it is reported, the Pacha's positive and final refusal to listen to the arrangement which the four combined Powers have agreed upon with regard to the difference with the Pacha."

Portugal.—The insurrection among the troops in Portugal has been suppressed.

FROM CHINA.

The latest news from China appears to be contained in the following extract of a letter from Bombay, July 23, at nine in the evening, received by the Mediterranean packet:

The steamer is already under weigh, and dropping down, but I try to catch her with three lines, to say that a private express from Calcutta has arrived, which states that intelligence had been received there from China by the steamer Enterprise, of the arrival of part of the expedition in the Canton river, and of the total destruction of the forts of the Bocca Tigris. We shall know the truth of it all in a day or two; it is doubted by none.

Important from China.—A correspondent of the London Standard gives the following additional particulars:

"After the vessels had destroyed the forts of the Bogue, at the entrance of the Bocca Tigris, some troops and seamen were sent on shore to put them in a state of defence against the Chinese. The expedition then proceeded towards Whampoa, having pressed two Chinese pilots; but on reaching Second Bar, the passage for large vessels was impeded by the Chinese having taken the precaution to sink some large junks; however, the smaller vessels and steamers will almost immediately proceed with a strong military force to raze Canton to the ground."

Abdication of the King of Holland.—The Amsterdam papers of Wednesday announce the abdication of the King of Holland in favor of his son. He is said to have laid aside his crown and retired to private life, for the purpose of accomplishing the union with a lady of his court, which encountered so much opposition from his subjects when first announced some twelve months ago.

The Harvest in Great Britain has turned out generally good and satisfactory, and grain was on the continued decline. There has been something of a revival of trade at Manchester, and things were putting on a livelier appearance. The Germans were making heavy purchases of yarns.

Death of Princess Augusta.—On the 22d of September, at 20 minutes past 9 o'clock, departed this life, at Clarence House, St. James's Palace, after a long and painful illness, her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta Sophia, aunt to her Most Gracious Majesty, to the great grief of all the Royal Family. Her Royal Highness was in her 72d year, having been born on the 8th November, 1768. She was the 6th child and 2d daughter of George III and Queen Charlotte.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET, Oct. 1

There has been on the whole a very fair inquiry for Cotton, and the sales amount to 3500 bags, including 500 American on speculation. Although the market is without spirit, prices are supported.

Oct. 2.—To-day's sales of Cotton amount to 4000 bags. The market is pretty well supplied, but prices are steady.

The business of this week, although not so large as that of last, has been done to a very fair extent. The sales, which are made up chiefly of American descriptions, amount to 27,000 bales. Speculators have again been very active, and have taken 8000 American and 300 Surat. Uplands 5¼ to 7d.

FROM THE NEWBERN SPECTATOR.

Our brethren of the Press.—Among the sources of the high gratification which we anticipated at the late State Convention, was the hope of extending our personal acquaintance among our friends of the Whig Press of North Carolina. Nor were we disappointed. We met there for the first time, the venerable Joseph Gales, who may justly be called the Father of the Press of this State; and never did we take by the hand one for whom we felt more perfect respect and esteem. His whole course through life has been calculated to inspire such feelings, and such we are informed, exist among all who know him.—His son and worthy successor in the chair editorial, we also met for the first time, and found him to be all that we anticipated from his editorial course, an intelligent, high minded, courteous gentleman, and "all Whig."—Mr Heartt, the patriotic and consistent Editor of the Hillsborough Recorder, was there, and right glad were we to greet him. We had likewise the pleasure of meeting Messrs. Lemay and McQueen, of the Star, (to whom the Whig party owe much.) Hale, the talented and zealous editor of the Fayetteville Observer; Brown, the amiable and able editor of the Wilmington Chronicle; Hill, the light-hearted and brilliant bachelor of the Advertiser; and our respected friend Machen, of the Washington Whig, whose labors have told well in the third district. Good men and true, all of them, and we long to meet them again on some such glorious occasion.—Should business or pleasure lead any or all of them to this out-of-the-way nook of the "Old North," we beg them to remember that the string of our latch is never pulled in.

He deserves well of his country.—Among the Soldiers of the Revolutionary War who attended the late Whig Convention in Raleigh, was Mr. Archibald Gordon, of the Granville Delegation, who is the father of *twenty, seven sons*, (by one wife, now living,) *twenty six* of whom are voters, and, together with their father, *will cast their votes for* Harrison and Tyler!—The true Whigs of '76 took care to instil pure patriotism into the minds of their offspring.

Newbern Spectator.

Honor to whom honor.—In the account given in the Register of the 9th, of the great Whig Convention, we were certain that we omitted the names of some Counties represented, either because they were not designated by Banners, or because of the impossibility, amid the excitement of such a scene, of noting details accurately.

We are informed that Simpson County, where the Whigs are greatly in the minority, was represented on the occasion by more than 70 delegates, good and true.

Columbus (one of whose delegates was 80 years of age) Onslow, Lenoir, and Nash Counties were also represented, but in what force we know not.—*Raleigh Register.*

PENSACOLA, (Fa.) Oct. 17.

Gen. Armistead has suspended active operations for the present, in consequence of an agreement between him and the Seminole Chief, to hold a "talk" on the 20th instant at which time the chief says he is willing to make a treaty of peace, which he says shall not be "spoiled" as the other treaties have been. No one here has any confidence in him or his treaties, yet you know Heaven is always better to us than our fears, and some good may grow out of it.

Indian Fight.—The St. Louis Republican of the 8th inst. says:—"The steamboat Malta, arrived yesterday from Bellevue on the Missouri, brings intelligence of a battle that had taken place between a small party of Sioux and about 250 Pottawatomies, the news of which came in while the boat lay at Bellevue.—There were one Sioux and two Pottawatomies killed, when the latter danced "the scalp dance" for three successive days over the dissected Sioux whom they had literally cut to pieces."

Important Renunciation.—The Indiana papers confirm the report, that Col. George W. Ewing, whose name stands at the head of the Van Buren Electoral ticket of Indiana, has publicly renounced the Spoils party.

Another.—Thomas W. Olcott, one of the main pillars of Van Burenism in Albany, and a leading member of what is familiarly known as the Albany Regency, has come out openly against Van Buren.

Suicide.—We regret to state that Mr. William S. Ramsey, of Carlisle, Pennsylvania, put an end to his existence on Sunday evening at Barnum's Hotel, in Baltimore, by shooting himself in the right eye. Mr. R. was an Administration member of the present, and recently elected to the next Congress, from the Thirteenth Congressional District of Pennsylvania.—*American.*

Unprecedented Despatch.—As an instance of the hitherto unequalled rapidity of communication between England and the U. States, may be mentioned the circumstance that boys were selling in our streets, on Saturday *morning* last, London papers of Saturday *evening*, Oct. 3d, received *via Liverpool*—being *less than fourteen days* from the time they were issued from the London press.—*Bost. Trans.*

Communications.

WHITE'S STORE, Anson County, N. C., 19th October, 1840.

E. J. Hale, Esq.—At the request of a number of my friends, I send you the copy of a letter received by me from Major J. F. Conover of Cincinnati, Ohio. If you think proper you may publish it. It is an answer to a letter written by me, not knowing to which party he belonged; but from my knowledge of him, I had no doubt of receiving a prompt and correct reply to the questions propounded to him.

Respectfully, J. WHITE.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 14th, 1840.

Dear Sir: Your favor of the 21th was received a few days since, and I take pleasure in replying to the various interrogatories propounded by you in relation to the opinions of Gen. Harrison. I have long been intimately acquainted with Gen. H. and know his political sentiments well. I am perhaps better informed in reference to his opintons than many others, as I edited the Cincinnati Daily Whig from March 1835 to March 1839, during which time (especially throughout the canvass of 1836.) I warmly supported his pretensions to the Presidency, and had frequent conversations with him upon all the principal political topics which have agitated the public mind. My health becoming somewhat impaired by the arduous duties incident to the editorship of a daily paper, I, last Spring a year ago, sold my establishment and again resumed the practice of the law. Your first interrogatory is as follows:

"Is he supported by the Abolitionists of your State under the belief that he is an Abolitionist in principle, or does he entertain any opinions different from those expressed in his famous Vincennes and Cheviot speeches?"

It is possible that there may be some few of the Abolitionists in this State who will vote for him, but not more, I imagine, than will vote for Mr. Van Buren. They, as a body, are here opposed to him, in consequence of his well known opinions in opposition to their views and schemes. This was fully proved about a fortnight ago, when they held a Convension at Hamilton, Butler county, (the county adjoining this,) for the purpose of determining whom they should support for President. The subject was fully disscussed at that Convention, and it was determined that they would support for that office Jas. G. Birney of New York, and for Vice President, Mr. Earle of Pennsylvania, both violent and well known Abolitionists. Here, the opinions of Gen. Harrison on the subject of Abolitionism are, and long have been, well known. He has always been decidedly and firmly opposed to their schemes and sentiments, as were fully expressed in his Vincennes and Cheviot speeches. To the opinions promulgated in those speeches, he has ever since, and still does, scrupulously adhere. In a speech by him in my hearing, at a Convention held at the town of Carthage, in this county, a few days ago, he took occasion to explain himself at length upon this question, in which he reiterated the sentiments expressed in his Vincennes and Cheviot speeches, and declared his uncompromising opposition to all interference by Abolitionists (not slaveholders,) with slave property, or the question of slavery. He stated very distinctly that Abolitionists in the non-slaveholding States had no more right to interfere with the question of slavery, than the people of Ohio (where we vote by ballot,) had to attempt to prevent the people of Kentucky or Virginia from voting *viva voce*. He recognized in the fullest manner the right of each State to regulate and control its internal police and legislation, unless where specially restricted by the Federal compact, and said unequivocally that the constitution of the United States amply guaranteed to slaveholders in the slaveholding States their right in their slave property, which could not be alienated without their own consent.

Your next interrogatory is in these words:

"Is he in favor of giving away the public lands to the new States where they are situated, to the injury of the old States, and contrary to the deeds of cession?"

To this question I can readily respond in the *negative*. While he is disposed to favor the new States in this respect, as much as is consistent with the most liberal construction of the deeds of cession and the principles of enlightened equity, he is by no means disposed to abstract from the old States the portion of interest in the public domain which clearly belongs to them. In short, he approves the famous Land bill proposed in Congress by Mr. Clay, and which passed that body, and was *pocketed* by President Jackson with a view to prevent its becoming a law by a *twentieth* vote. You will see the General's views on this subject more fully in his noted letter to Sherrod Williams.

Your third interrogatory is as follows:

"Is he in favor of a Protective Tariff, further than is necessary to raise the revenue sufficient to defray the expenses of an economical administration of the affairs of the Government?"

I have always understood Gen. Harrison to be in favor of a Protective Tariff, but certainly with no view to raise the revenue beyond the wants of an economical Government. He thinks it proper that American manufactures and industry should be protected by the National Legislature, but in legislating in such protection he would select such articles as would be most promotive of the general welfare of the country, and most needful for the real independence and defence of the nation. He is in favor of this mode of *indirect* taxation, but would never consent to raise a revenue by this means beyond what would be considered the reasonable necessities of his Administration—which will be one of real, not professional economy. His views on this subject may be seen at length in his letters addressed to Mr. Jno. C. Calhoun, and extensively published some six or eight years ago.

Your fourth interrogatory is expressed as follows:

"Is he in favor of the Independent or Sub-Treasury Bill, passed at the last session of Congress, and of destroying the credit system?"

To this I answer emphatically *no*. He is strongly opposed to that act, and goes for the credit system.

Your next and last interrogatory is in these words:

"Does he entertain any new opinions respecting the chartering of a National Bank different from those heretofore expressed?"

He does not. His views are fully given on this subject in his letter to Sherrod Williams, and he entertains the same opinions still. Since the miserable failures of the experiments of the present and last administration of the Government in relation to the currency, and the manifest distress they have occasioned by de troying the best currency and system of exchanges the world has ever witnessed, and furnished us in their stead the worst, I do not doubt that Gen. Harrison would approve a bill chartering a well regulated Bank of the United States, should such an one be passed by Congress *with the apparent approbation of the people.* This he would do in the confident hope that a sound and valuable currency would be re-established, whilst at the same time he would be carrying out the wishes of the popular voice, and advancing the intrinsic interest of the people and the Government. A Bank of the United States, however, has not in former years been looked upon with favor by Gen. Harrison, and it would only be under the circumstances I have mentioned that he would now consent to the adoption of such an institution.

Here perhaps I might with propriety end my letter, but I think it advisable to make a few additional remarks. The slanders which have been industriously circulated against General Harrison, and the efforts daily making by unprincipled partisan editors and speakers to misrepre-ent his acts, sentiments and physical condition, induce me to caution you and your friends (the latter you say your letter was alone written to satisfy,) against giving the slightest heed to any reports that may be put in circulation on the eve of the election, touching his infirm health, his change of sentiments, or other matters calculated to produce any distrust of the people towards him. His sentiments upon all important subjects have been freely communicated, and widely published.—They may all be found ably and clearly set forth in his letters to Harmer Denny, Sherrod Williams and John C. Calhoun, and his speeches at Vincennes, Indiana, and Cheviot and Troy, Ohio,—the latter made in 1836. The sentiments therein expressed were promulgated in accordance with his deliberate judgment, and to which he still adheres and will continue to adhere. His health is now better than it has been for the last ten years, and he is as active and can undergo as much fatigue as most men at forty-five. His voice is clear and strong, and his enunciation distinct and accurate. At the great Whig Convention last Thursday at Dayton, (at which there were assembled the unparalleled number of from eighty to one hundred thousand persons,) he spoke for several hours with clearness and force, without apparent fatigue, and was heard as far and as distinctly, by that immense mass of people, as any one of the speakers who occupied the stand.

The enthusiasm of the people of this State, and indeed of the whole West, in his favor, is altogether beyond example, and Ohio will doubtless give him on the 30th of October next a majority of at least twenty, perhaps thirty thousand. In this (Hamilton) county, which has for many years been with the administration on a full vote, by a large majority, we shall this Fall for the first time, (when party lines have been strictly drawn as they now are,) give him a handsome majority; and we shall have the additional pleasure of turning out the famous Doctor Duncan, who has so long brought discredit upon our district in Congress, and shall put Colonel Pendleton in his place, who is a man of good education, highly respectable intelligence, and in all respects a *gentleman*. You are at liberty to make such use of this letter as you may think proper.

I am very respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
JAMES F. CONOVER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

A Barbecue was given by the citizens of Averasborough and its vicinity, on the 2d instant, in honor of the late glorious success of the Whigs in our State Elections. There were present between six and eight hundred people, who enjoyed themselves on the occasion in a most happy and social manner. At which time and place, the citizens were much amused and highly delighted at the various Badges and Flags of the Bladen Whigs, and the Tippecanoe Delegation from Fayetteville, and especially at the Log Cabin, the bane of Loco Focoism.

The following spirited and patriotic toasts were given on the occasion:

By J. Lumsden, Esq. of Fayetteville, a Revolutionary Soldier—Wm. Henry Harrison for President, and John Tyler for Vice President: I wear on my hat the Badge of '76. May our children and our children's children, remember it. (3 cheers.)

By Jno. Smith, Sen., Esq.—Wm. Henry Harrison, the People's candidate: Who has done more for his country than any man now living, and with less compensation. (3 cheers.)

By C. T. Gardner, Esq.—The principles of the Fayetteville Tippecanoe Club: Measures, not men. (3 cheers.)

By C. J. Orrell, Esq.—The Whigs of Averasborough and its vicinity: Their liberality and patriotism equal their principles, which are as firm as gold seven times tried in the fire. Yes, 'tis liberty, the price of blood, 'tis the friend of the farmer, merchant, and the day-laborer. (3 cheers.)

By Jonathan Evans, Esq.—Success to Gen. Harrison: He will never give a pledge that the majority shall not rule. (3 cheers.)

By Salter Lloyd, Esq. of Bladen.—The Ballot Box: That tremendous engine of civil liberty; a terror to Tyrants, but prized by Freemen as dearly as their heart's blood. (3 cheers.)

By Isham Blake, Esq.—Our next President, Wm. Henry Harrison: The Hero, the citizen, and the statesman; should he manage the affairs of government as well as he has the battles of his country, we have nothing to fear. (3 cheers.)

By David McNeill, Esq.—The Farmer of North Bend: May he, after the 4th of next March, administer the government on the principles of Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Monroe. (3 cheers.)

By Col. A. S. McNeill.—North Carolina is wide awake: In November her voice will be heard to echo and re-echo "Harrison and Reform," from the mountains to the sea. (3 cheers.)

By John McLean, Esq.—The Whigs of Cumberland and Bladen have been beaten, but not conquered. (3 cheers.)

By Dr. John McKay.—Loco Foco Dyspepsia: Its symptoms—despondency, long face, sick heart, and loss of appetite: Its remedy—Hard Cider and Reform. (3 cheers.)

P. S. Several other excellent toasts were given, but not handed over to the Committee.

TENNESSEE.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Courier & Enquirer.

The folowing is from one of the most distinguished gentlemen in *Tennessee:*

CARTHAGE, SEPT. 30th, 1840.

We are doing well in Tennessee, and I confidently believe that we will give at least 10,000 majority for Old Tippecanoe. There is no doubting here now amongst our friends as to the result in this State. Harrison's election is now rendered *certain*, and Tennessee is still more certain for him. We are fighting the battle here as it should be done. The Loco Foco orators are met every where at their own appointments to speak, and we universally invite them to take part at our appointments, but they seldom enter the arena of public discussion. The Van-ites are in dismay, and it will be an easy conquest. The zeal of our party seems to increase. Old Jackson is foaming; but "Othello's occupation's gone." He is now evidently doing a service to the Whigs. We will get Mississippi, I doubt not.

We have barbecues every day in some portion of our country, at which thousands attend. You have no idea of the extent of the enthusiasm which exists here. Men, women and children are equally excited. I hold you responsible for the Empire—and here is my bond for redoubtable Tennessee.

Your friend.

PHILADELPHIA, OCTOBER 19.

Fraud Detected.—Much excitement was produced in the city on Saturday by the discovery of a fraud committed for political purposes, which has hardly had a parallel in our country. The book of registry kept in the office of the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, in which are recorded the *declarations of intention* on the part of foreigners to become naturalized, (which declaration must be recorded at least two years previous to naturalization,) was found to have been taken to pieces, and *leaves to have been inserted* containing between 70 and 80 names, which are thus made to appear as if recorded two years ago! Immediately on the discovery being made, the book was taken into Court, where Judge Jones openly declared that there could be no doubt of the fraudulent entries as above described, and expressed, in a very earnest manner, his indignation at the abuse of a public record, and his determination to spare no effort in ferreting out the perpetrators. Further investigation will be made in Court to-day.

Illegal Voters.—Reports are current in the city that *forty-four* men who were brought down on the railroad, and voted on the 13th in *several* of the wards of the city Liberties, having no legal qualifications, have been brought within the reach of justice. This discovery will do much to enlighten those at a distance who are wondering over the result of the election in Philadelphia.—*North American.*

[The examination is now progressing. Judge Barton stated in Court, that he had discovered his name forged in 18 cases. To each case, there must have been one man to commit forgery, and two to commit perjury. Horrible depravity. The guilty parties have not been detected.]

CLEVELAND, (OHIO,) OCT. 14.

We had a fair sample of the uses Mr. Van Buren's standing army would be put to, could he carry out his darling plan. Some TWELVE United States SOLDIERS *stationed here were marched to the polls by the Loco leaders and voted to sustain the Executive.* Remember it Freemen.

NORTHERN WHIGS.

The Feds. have, (says the Richmond Whig,) in the absence of other more effective subjects, been harping much upon the views of the Whig Executive Committee, upon the subject of abolition.—Every where they have been proclaiming Mr. Smith of Connecticut, Mr. Clark of New York, and Mr. Saltonstall of Massachusetts, as Abolitionists, and therefore charging the Southern Whigs, and Mr. Botts in particular, a member of the committee, with being in league with the Fanatics. The charge has been repeatedly pronounced an arrant falsehood. But Mr. Botts, to brand falsehood upon the forehead of those who have asserted it, has recently written to Messrs. Smith, Clark and Saltonstall for their sentiments—well knowing them to be friendly to the South. From Mr. Smith alone has he received a letter yet, and that's of the true grit, and does distinguished honor to the patriotism of the writer. The other letters will no doubt be forth-coming soon, when this last calumny of the Feds. will be made to recoil upon themselves:

LITCHFIELD, CONN., Oct. 13, 1840.

Dear Sir—I received your letter of the 8th instant this morning, and hasten to reply to your inquiries touching my sentiments on a subject which naturally awakens much sensibility at the South. I refer to Abolitionism. You state that it is alleged by some friends of the Administration in Virginia, that *three* of the Executive Committee, raised by the Republican members during the late session of Congress, for the purpose of disseminating political intelligence in the country, are avowed Abolitionists, and that I am one of the number,—and that thus an attempt is made to prejudice the cause of "Harrison and Reform," by a supposed affinity or connection between Southern Whigs and Northern Abolitionists. I was aware that such a charge had been preferred against myself and other members of the Committee. It emanated, as you know very well, from a pen which has ever been distinguished by an *audacious impudence* and a *reckless disregard of the truth.* But I deemed the imputation totally unworthy of notice—I did not believe that the generous People of the South would be imposed upon by this and the numberless other vile calumnies with which the Government press has teemed for months past, by way of illustrating, I suppose, the operation of that very curious prescription for curing some of the ills that flesh is heir to, "by the excitement of composition." With respect to the accusation preferred against myself, I desire to bring it to a short issue. I pronounce it, by whomsoever made, a shameless falsehood, for which there is not the slightest apology or excuse. Nothing has ever occurred to justify any such imputation in the least. I never attended an Abolition meeting in my life—never subscribed to an Abolition paper—never gave a penny to an Abolition fund—and never contributed, directly or indirectly, to foster Abolition excitement, (of which, by the way, there is much less at the North than is generally supposed at the South.) On the contrary, I have ever deplored the existence of any such principle as being adapted to produce only evil, and that continually, to our common country. For one, I shall abide by the compromises of the Constitution, and leave the subject of Slavery where it belongs, *exclusively with the South.* On this point, the entire Whig party of the North is sound to the core—and we all occupy the ground so ably developed by our great leader, (Mr. Webster) on the occasion of the recent Convention at Richmond. In conclusion, permit me to express the gratification which I feel on account of the delightful political intercourse which has commenced between the North and the South. Southern Statesmen and Orators are received at the North with open arms. They are every where listened to with delight, and they find in the hearts of thousands of our unsophisticated yeomanry, who collect around them, a cord of sympathy which beats in unison with their own. We now know that this feeling is reciprocated at the South. Your great Convention proves it, and in a manner which confers the highest honor on noble hearted Virginia.

I have the honor to be, with sentiments of respect, very truly, your friend and obedient servant.

TRUMAN SMITH.

Mr. Van Buren, we understand, sets off for the North to-day.

We only wish that this electioneering expedition may be attended with results similar to those that followed his excursions through New York last year.

Madisonian.

Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State, passed through here a night or two ago on his way to Georgia. It is conjectured by some that he has given up the seals of office in disgust and despair.—*Wilmington Chronicle.*

SEVERE REBUKE.—We learn from the Georgia papers, that Mr. Forsyth, Secretary of State of the United States, has actually been franking bundles of Extra Globes, Addresses to the people of Georgia, &c., TO THE COURTS OF THE SEVERAL COUNTIES OF GEORGIA. These packages were superscribed as follows:—

"*Free, John Forsyth.*
"*For the Inferior Court of Muscogee,*
"*Columbus, Georgia.*"

This extraordinary and most culpable attempt to operate upon the people of Georgia, through the Courts of Justice, has been emphatically rebuked by the Court of Lee County, by the following order, which we find in the Georgia Messenger:—

GEORGIA: LEE COUNTY.
Inferior Court, Adjourned Term, 1840.

It appearing to the Court that one JOHN FORSYTH has sent on to this Court, for the purpose of making them panderers to party baseness, certain packages of vile and slanderous papers, to wit: one package of "*Extra Globes,*" one package of "Addresses to the Slave-holding States, by the Democratic Members of Congress," and one package of "Addresses to the people of Georgia," and that said papers are false and infamous in their nature, and tend to subvert truth, to detraud the people, to deceive the ignorant, and to make the honest voters as corrupt as the administration from which they emanated; and this Court being unwilling to pander to the views of a corrupt administration, or be made a tool of party, as is the aforesaid JOHN FORSYTH: It is therefore ordered that the Sheriff of this county do take the aforesaid papers, and between the hours of ten and three this day, in a fire to be made for that purpose, on the public square, or some other public and eminent place, that he burn and consume the same, utterly and entirely; and that copies of this Order be sent to Amos Kendall, Ex-Post Master General, and the aforesaid John Forsyth, and the same to be published in the Columbus Enquirer and Georgia Messenger.

A true extract from the minutes, Oct. 8, 1840.
ASHLY PHILLIPS, Clk.

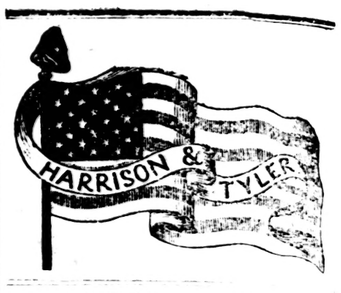
Oct. 13.

Our Population.—The population of New Hanover county according to the census just taken, is 12,800; and the population of Wilmington is 4,000.

We think it may be safely asserted that our white population has increased while the black has decreased. The number of free blacks reaches the astonishing sum of 300.—*Wilmington Advertiser.*

Bicknells' (Philadelphia) Reporter of this morning says:—

The Resumption Question in Philadelphia.—We think we can now announce with confidence to our readers, that all the Banks of Philadelphia, will resume specie payments, on the 15th of January ensuing.



OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 28 1840.

"ONE PRESIDENTIAL TERM—THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE PUBLIC SERVANTS—THE SAFETY OF THE PUBLIC MONEY—AND THE GENERAL GOOD OF THE PEOPLE."

THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION IN NORTH CAROLINA TAKES PLACE ON

The 2d Thursday in November.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKET.

No. 1. Col. Charles McDowell of Burke county.
2. Gen. Jas. Wellborn of Wilkes.
3. David Ramsour of Lincoln.
4. David F. Caldwell of Rowan.
5. James Mebane of Caswell.
6. Hon. Abraham Rencher of Chatham.
7. John B. Kelly of Moore.
8. Dr. James S. Smith of Orange.
9. Charles Manly of Wake.
10. Col. Wm. L. Long of Halifax.
11. Wm. W. Cherry of Perquimons.
12. Thomas F. Jones of Pasquotank.
13. Josiah Collins of Washington.
14. James W. Bryan of Carteret.
15. Daniel B. Baker of New Hanover.

WHIG ELECTORAL TICKETS may *be had at this Office at Two Dollars per Thousand, or* GRATIS, *as may be preferred.*

TO THE WHIGS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

Go to the Polls on the 12th of November, and see that every friend of Harrison and Reform does likewise!

Look to your Tickets. See that they contain the names of the 15 Whig Electors, and of those 15. It is said that your opponents in other States intend to put an additional name on the Whig Tickets, so as to vitiate the vote. If you have any such neighbors, who cannot read for themselves, see that they be not deceived in this or any other way.

Be on your guard to meet any reports put in circulation. It is said at the North, that a friend of the Cincinnati Gazette has been published, to late just before the election; that it is dressed in mourning, and full of lamentations at the *supposed death* of Gen. Harrison.

It is said that spurious letters, from Gen. Harrison and Van Buren, are ready for circulation, about election, &c. Look out for them.

Beware of false returns from other States, got up for effect.

In short, if trickery and fraud, of any kind be attempted, be ready at the polls to meet them, with *truth*, and *fair dealing.*

Especially, look out for such monstrous lies as the Ex-Attorney Gen. of the U. S. and the Collector of New York have concocted, in order to keep their offices. They are frauds, got up for the occasion.

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

OHIO.—As indicated by the partial returns in our last, this State is Whig all over. A Whig Governor by a majority of about 19,000 votes; 12 Whig to 7 Van Buren Members of the next Congress; a majority of 20 in the State Legislature. This is a thorough revolution, as at the last election Governor Van, was elected Governor by 5,329 majority; 11 Van Buren members of Congress out of 19; a Van majority of 28 in the Legislature.

One of the most gratifying results of the election, is the defeat of Duncan, the bully, the coward, and the *drunkard.* As the man who said that the "curse of God rested on the South," Southern men should rejoice at his defeat.

"The votes given by this State, the result of Gen. Harrison, and by Indiana and Kentucky, where people have served under his command in war, and known him in peace, are lofty tributes to the worth of his patriotism, his willingness and his ability to serve his country. The one gives a majority of 20,000, another of 17,000, and another of 3,000 in his favor! What a testimonial to him, and what a rebuke to his traducers! What a contrast to the course and opinions of the States which have the worst known Van Buren! Even his own native State repudiates him with hisses and scorn!"

GEORGIA.—The Georgia Journal contains returns from every county in the State—all official but three, taken from the official returns in the Executive office,—which show a majority for Mr. Poindexter the highest Whig, over Mr. Cooper, the Van. of 4050 votes, being A GAIN OF 6000 VOTES SINCE LAST YEAR. The Harrison majority in the State Senate is 3; in the House of Representatives, upwards of 30. The following is the aggregate vote for Congressmen:—

Harrison Ticket.		*Van Buren Ticket.*	
Alford	39,295	Black	35,...
Dawson	39,619	Campbell	35,...
Foster	39,256	Colquitt	35,...
Gamble	39,264	Cooper	35,...
Habersham	39,379	Hillyer	35,...
King	39,257	Iverson	35,...
Meriwether	39,141	Lumpkin	35,...
Nesbit	39,399	Patterson	35,...
Warren	39,298	Pooler	35,...

PENNSYLVANIA.—The Whigs have elected a majority in both branches of the Legislature. In the Senate 20 to 13; in the House 51 to 40. Last year there was a Van Buren majority on joint ballot of 39.

For Congress, the Whigs have 13, the Van's 19. Last year, 11 to 17. Whig gain of 2. Gen. Porter, who has been so much slandered by the Van Buren organs, as a liar, drunkard, &c. is re-elected by a majority of 1200 votes.

The popular vote is variously stated by the Pennsylvania papers. The North American puts it down at a Van Buren majority of 3,198, taking the Congressional vote as the test. Its returns, except from 14 counties, are official. Other Whig papers reduce it as low as 2,500. Whilst the Philadelphia American Sentinel, a Van Buren paper, claims 3,953. It will be seen upon what ground we claim Pennsylvania, on the 20th, when it is recollected, that in 1836 the Van Buren majority on the Congressional Ticket was 11,756, but in the Presidential election, which took place two weeks after, his majority was only 4,363. Showing that Gen. Harrison was strong

over the Locofoco Whig votes by 7,293 votes. If this was so in 1836, when nobody dreamed of Harrison's election, and when he was only run in a few States, how much more may we look for it now, when the whole country is alive, and his election is certain!

ARKANSAS.—We have rumors, from both the North and the South, of a Harrison triumph in this little State, which has always been against us. We can scarcely believe them true, though after what has happened, we cannot be surprised at any victory.

The following, from the Augusta Chronicle, is the latest:—

100 *Guns for Arkansas!*—The Natchez *Courier* of the 15th instant, says that the reports from Arkansas are very cheering. Private letters give assurances that the whig candidate for congress is elected, and that all the counties heard from have given large majorities for the whig ticket.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Messrs. R. B. Rhett, S. E. Butler, F. W. Pickens, J. Campbell, I. E. Holmes, and Rogers, have been elected to Congress without opposition. All Vans—for we suppose Col. Campbell must be classed with the others. In the Pendleton District, (the residence of Mr. Calhoun and Gen. Waddy Thompson,) Dr. Butler, Whig, is elected to Congress, in place of Gen. Thompson, who declined, by a majority of 147 votes. Mr. Sumter Van, is reelected in the Darlington District, over Evans, Van. Col. P. C. Caldwell, Van, is elected in the Fairfield District, by 218 votes over Col. Irby, Whig.

For the State Legislature, in addition to 8 Whigs reported in our last, a Whig Senator and 6 Whig Representatives have been elected in Pendleton District, *Mr. Calhoun's own.*

COUNTING THE BOOKS.—Since the nomination of Gen. Harrison, elections have been held in 17 States, in 14 of which the Whigs have carried the day. They are as follows, with the number of Electoral votes to which each State is entitled annexed:—

Connecticut,	8
Rhode Island,	4
Virginia,	23
Louisiana,	5
Indiana,	9
Kentucky,	15
North Carolina,	15
Vermont,	7
Maine,	10
Delaware,	3
Maryland,	10
Georgia,	11
New Jersey,	8
Ohio,	21
	149

Here are 149 votes, 148 is a majority of the whole. In addition to these, we have no doubt of carrying New York 42, Pennsylvania 30, Massachusetts 14, Tennessee 15, Illinois 5, Michigan 3, Mississippi 4; Total 113, and added to the 14 States above, making a grand total of 262 Electoral votes.

Adding to the next Congress. The Senate now stands 28 Whigs 20, Vans 28, vacancies 4; vice 2 in North Carolina, 1 in Virginia, and 1 in Delaware, which will all be filled with Whigs. Of those whose terms expire in March, we may calculate on one Van in New Jersey, 1 in Virginia, 1 in Indiana, 1 in Michigan, and 1 in Georgia. This makes 29 Whigs to 23 Vans.

In the House, we have already gained 2 in Vermont, 2 in Maine, 3 in Georgia, 2 in Pennsylvania, 1 in Ohio. Total 15. We have lost 1 in Louisiana, leaving a clear gain of 12—sufficient to overcome the present Van Baron majority in the House, which is nearly 20 Whig majority. The Locofocos will certainly add to their majority, but Harrison will have a decided majority in both Houses.

THE ELECTION.—It will be seen by the following table, that the Presidential Election will commence on Friday next the 30th inst. when Pennsylvania and Ohio will vote. From the former we may have a few returns for our next paper. On Monday or Tuesday a majority of the States vote. North Carolina comes the last. Our readers shall have the earliest and most authentic information we can procure, of the progress of the battle, which it is to prove a Waterloo defeat to Van.

Electoral Election.—A number of tables have been published, giving the times of holding the Electoral Elections. Most of them have contained errors. The subjoined we believe is correct:—

		No. of votes.
Maine,	Nov. 2	10
New Hampshire,	" 2	7
Vermont,	" 10	7
Massachusetts,	" 9	14
Rhode Island,	" 4	4
Connecticut,	" 2	8
New York,	" 2, 3, 4,	43
New Jersey,	" 3, 4,	8
Delaware,	" 10	4
Maryland,	" 9	10
Pennsylvania,	Oct. 30	30
Ohio,	Nov. 2	28
Virginia,	Oct. 30	23
Indiana,	Nov. 2	9
Illinois,	" 2	5
Michigan,	" 2	3
Missouri,	" 2	4
Arkansas,	" 2	3
North Carolina,	" 12	15
South Carolina,	by Legislature,	11
Georgia,	Nov. 2	11
Alabama,	" 9	7
Mississippi,	" 2	4
Louisiana,	" 3	5
Kentucky,	" 2	15
Tennessee,	" 3	15
		294

FIRE.—We learn that the dwelling house, kitchen and barn, of Mr. Hugh Gilmore, about 4 miles from this town, were destroyed by fire on Sunday last. The loss is a severe one, and the case appeals to the public for sympathy and relief.

LETTER FROM CINCINNATI.—The reader's attention will be arrested by the letter in the preceding page, from Major J. F. Conover, now of Cincinnati, but formerly a highly respectable citizen of Statesville, N. C., in reply to several interrogatories propounded to him by Col. White, the Senator from Iredell County. The letter is very well written, and the circumstances, as within the writer's own knowledge, which might well satisfy those who, preferring to doubt Gen. Harrison's soundness on the subject of abolition, are endeavoring to deceive the people of the South, by every species of misrepresentation.

See the letter of the Hon. Truman Smith, Member of Congress from Connecticut, for a refutation of one of the leading calumnies of the Van Buren papers and orators.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.—Seven Whig meetings in different parts of the county, are advertised to the Citizen of the 16th.

In the same paper of the 2d inst. we find the proceedings of a meeting of the Old Men of the county, with a request to us to publish. The paper only came to hand yesterday, or we would cheerfully have complied with the request.

MR. SECRETARY WOODBURY.—There is a most extraordinary inconsistency and contradiction in the Reports of this officer to Congress on the subject of the safe keeping of the public money;—a contradiction so extraordinary, that we are forced to believe it did not proceed from inadvertence, but from a systematic plan of deceiving Congress, and imposing upon the country.

In 1833, Gen. Jackson said the public money was not safe in the Bank of the U. States, and removed it to the State Banks. To sustain this arbitrary measure, and to justify the assertion made both by Mr. Taney and Gen. Jackson, "that State Banks were equally as safe as a National Bank," Mr. Woodbury was called on, as the head of the Treasury Department, to report to Congress, What had been the losses by State Banks! In compliance with this call, he made a Report to Congress on the 12th Dec. 1834, from which we make the following extract:—

Extract from Mr. Woodbury's special report, December 12, 1834.

It is gratifying to reflect, however, that the credit given by the Government, whether to bank paper or bank agents, has been accompanied by SMALLER losses, in the experience under the system of State banks, in this country, at their worst periods and under their severest calamities, than any other kind of credit the Government has ever given in relation to its pecuniary transactions." * * * "Thus the truth on this much misunderstood and misrepresented subject appears to be, not only that one failure of a selected bank did not occur within the period while no United States Bank was in operation, but that of those which afterwards stopped payment within three or four years, chiefly from the causes before mentioned, and a part of which causes produced eight or tenfold as many failures in England, under the full control and influence of a national bank there as well as here, four of the number have since discharged all their liabilities, and the residue of the liabilities of all the others as deposite banks, in the manner before estimated, is less than $35,000. This is not the tithe of the sum which has frequently been lost to the Treasury by the failure of individual merchants to discharge only their obligations for imports not equal to the sum frequently lost by the failure of many as the disbursing agents connected with the different departments of the Government, and under large bonds for security. Whether they losses by State banks arose from an unsound policy pursued by the United States Bank, or from circumstances which, under the paper system, neither legislation nor caution can always avert, or from less justifiable causes and in spite of all the salutary influence the National Bank could exercise, it is a singular fact, in praise of this description of public debtors—the selected banks—that there is not now due on deposite in the whole of them, which have ever stopped payment from the establishment of the Constitution to the present moment, a sum much beyond what is now due to the United States from one mercantile firm that stopped payment in 1825 or 1826 and of whom ample security was required, and supposed to be taken, under the responsibility of an oath. If we include the whole press of cases to the Government from discredited banks at all times and of all kinds, whether as depositories or not and embrace even counterfeit bills and every other species of miscellaneous the funds in the Treasury, they will not exceed what is due from two or three firms. Of almost one hundred banks, not depositories, which, during all our wars and commercial embarrassments, have been forefooted, in any part of the Union, in debt to the Government, on their bills or otherwise, it will be seen by the above table annexed to the report that the whole of them, except seventeen, have adjusted every thing which they owed, and the balance due from them, without interest, is less than $82,000."

This was the language held by the Secretary of the Treasury, speaking from the records of the Department, which it was necessary to satisfy the public mind as regarded the safety of the State Banks as depositories of the public money.

What says the same Secretary, speaking from the same sources of information, after the Banks stopped payment in 1837, and it became desirable with the Administration to impose the Sub-Treasury upon the country?

Extract from Mr. Woodbury's report on the finances, December, 1838, *recommending legislation to him in his annual report, December,* 1839.

"The largest amount of loss from each class of money agents used by the Government within the period described, the same referred to in his report of December 12, 1834, has been by deposite officers, consisting of banks, and including, as the resolution requires, the depreciation on such of their notes as were taken for public dues. The loss by this class, at the lowest estimate, has exceed six millions and a half of dollars."

Extract from Mr. Woodbury's special report dated February 27, 1838.

"In answer to the first inquiry, as to the amount of all balances against all banks which have been used as public depositories, that is not secured, or will probably be lost adding thereto the estimated loss that has occurred by taking on public account depreciated bank notes, I would observe that it is computed those balances, so lost (including the same period of time referred to in the special report of December 12, 1834,) will be about one million of dollars, and the loss by taking such notes about five millions five hundred thousand dollars; making, in the aggregate, six millions five hundred thousand dollars. This is without the addition of any interest, as are the subsequent statements. If interest were cast on the above sums, the aggregate would exceed thirteen millions of dollars."

Now let it be remembered, that these three Reports refer to the same period of time. How then can any honest man hesitate to believe Mr. Woodbury guilty of a design to falsify the records of his Department, and an attempt to deceive Congress! As a proof that this charge is not harsh or undeserved, let us make a further extract from these Reports, asking the reader to bear in mind, that in 1831 Mr. Woodbury is the advocate of the State Banks; in 1838 he is the advocate of the Sub-Treasury:—

Extract from Mr. Woodbury's Report, 12th December, 1834.

"In considering their proposed plan (the State banks) safety, of an Independent Treasury it should be constantly remembered, with all its checks collected that the owners and guards, will diminish and managers of banks, the number of risks, and when properly regulated tend, in several respects, by legislative provisions in to strengthen the public their charters, are, like security. By requiring other individuals, interest- the officers now employed ed to transact business se- in collections to hold most curely; are desirous of of the money for a time in making and not losing deposite, it adopts only a money; and that these cir- part of the agents under cumstances, with the pre- either of the former sysference, in case of failure, tems, and hence, dispenbelonging to depositors sing with the banks, unand holders of their bills less it may be for a few over stockholders, united strictly special deposites, with the security if not avoids most if not all of the priority given to the the risks and losses which Government, render them, have been sustained by in point of safety, general- that class of agents.

ly much SUPERIOR TO IN- "On the whole, it is apDIVIDUAL AGENTS of the parent that the system of United States. an Independent Treasury

"Hence, unless the States is more plain and simple and the United States in its arrangements than should both deem it pro- any other, and much more per gradually, and, in the accordant with that originend, entirely, to dispense nally in use after the adopwith the paper system, and tion of the Constitution, which event is not antici- It is more free from sevepated, the Government ral formidable dangers, cannot escape occasional and, under the additional losses from that quarter, guards and restrictions and can never hope to es- proposed, is likely to unite cape all losses from banks all attainable security with as fiscal agents, except by efficiency and purity in the employment in their the custody of the public place of other and individ- funds."

ual agents, who will probably be found LESS RESPONSIBLE, SAFE, CONVENIENT, & ECONOMICAL."

Now we have no objection to Mr. Woodbury's changing his opinion in favor of the Sub-Treasury but we do object to his making his facts to correspond with his change.

We would ask, what reliance can the public place upon any official statement coming from a high functionary of the government, who has been guilty of the above prevarications! How can Congress legislate with any approach towards wisdom, when the officer who has charge of the public records, either does not comprehend them, or willfully perverts them!

We commend to the perusal of the public, Mr. Woodbury's several Reports of the 12th December 1834, of the 27th of February 1838, and of the 9th of Dec. 1839. If they derive no other benefit from them, they will have the satisfaction of finding, that Shakspeare's portrait of the sycophantic courtier Polonius, is not peculiar to monarchies. Polonius, when asked by Hamlet if he saw "yonder cloud that's almost in shape a camel," replied, "'tis like a camel indeed." The Prince says, "methinks it is like a weazel," and the subservient Chamberlain answers, "it is backed like a weazel." But when his master adds, "or like a whale," the flattering sycophant at once replies, "very like a whale."

CHARLES FISHER.—It appears, by the following article from the Raleigh Register, that the people of the Rowan District are beginning to move in a matter of great concern to themselves,—being no less than an assertion of their right to be *represented*, not *misrepresented*, in Congress. We hope that every part of the District will speak to Fisher in the same unequivocal language, and he, being a good States Rights' *Democrat!* of course will obey.

After this, no one need wonder, why Fisher vented his vulgar abuse upon us, through his newspaper, instead of calling upon us to redeem our pledge to convict him of imposing upon his constituents. It will be seen that these constituents themselves directly charge him with "duplicity and misrepresentation."—

FROM THE RALEIGH REGISTER.

THE OLD MEN MOVING.

The elderly men of Randolph county recently had a meeting at Ashborough, and formed an Association to advocate the election of Gen. Harrison. A very sensible and persuasive Letter was read on the occasion from their consistent, old-fashioned Republican citizen, *Alexander Gray.* Among the Resolutions unanimously adopted by these venerable Nestors, was the following:—

Resolved, That the Hon. Charles Fisher, Representative in the Congress of the United States from this District, ought forthwith to resign his seat, because in the opinion of this meeting he obtained his election by duplicity and by misrepresenting his political views and is not representing the will of a majority of his constituents.

Resolved, That the Chairman of this meeting forward to Mr. Fisher a copy of the foregoing resolution.

HUMBUG.—The Mobile Register, printed by a Son of Secretary Forsyth, pretends just to have received the "official returns" of the North Carolina Election, and states the Whig majority at only 5, 2122 being 3,000 less than the truth. It adds, that taking the elections of 1836 as a sample of what will happen in 1840, Van Buren will get the State by upwards of 2000 votes! "Lay not the flattering unction to your soul," good sir, the people will have something to say on that subject.

INFORMATION WANTED.—The North Carolinian of last Saturday had heard from Georgia at last, but unfortunately, it was an old paper which it had procured, containing returns from 63 counties only. Cannot some Loco send it a paper with the full returns from the whole 93 counties which we received on Friday last? Bad news from Maryland, also, and from New Jersey "*in part.*" Two days record that it knew of Ohio; and we particularly regret to discover that it had not heard of Colquitt or that rank abolitionist P. Dodge. When it does hear that glorious news, which a reluctant it will have over the defeat of that arch enemy of the South!

N. B. The Carolinian advertises for some one to attend to our business, on the plea that we are so busy with other people's, that we can't attend to it ourself. This is considerate and kind. We have been engaged, for near two years past, in the hopeless task of infusing a little common sense into the Carolinian. It is but fair that the Carolinian should favor to make us some compensation for so much wasted time.

It is also anxious to secure some one to attend to the business of our correspondent, "A Log Cabin Boy," whom it christens "green eyed." It is evident from the following, and previous communications, that our correspondent is *quite able to attend to his own business:*—

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Say Mr. Carolinian, did you actually "see any thing green" last Saturday? or were you as usual so *obtuse* you could not distinguish colors? I am aware that you will be out of *employ* on the 4th of March next, but you can't come it" with us in the way of a situation.

A LOG CABIN BOY.

"BRITISH GOLD."—It was the remark of a Federal Tory paper in this State a year or tow ago, that the people of North Carolina were more easily gulled than any people on earth. Acting on that belief, doubtless, the North arolinian, &c. are endeavoring to gull them with a story that British gold has been sent to this country to electioneer with. The great fact relied upon to prove it, is, that many pamphlets have been printed and circulated through the country. We know nothing about the aforesaid British Gold, never having seen or heard of any of it, except through the Loco Foco papers, which appear to know a great deal about it. This may account for all we know, for the many pamphlets and handbills which have been printed at the Carolinian office, and distributed gratuitously within the last few weeks. It is not the first time the Carolinian has cried "stop thief" to screen itself.

New Definition.—The North Carolinian thinks the O. K. in our last, signified *Oil Korned.* With the addition of two other letters, we shall not dispute the correctness of the definition. Thus: O. K. K. O. —*Oil Korned at the Karolinian Office.* They try to "keep their spirits *up*, by pouring spirits *down*."

THE NEW YORK LAW.—The Carolinian, in defence of its publication of some sections of a New York Law, and omitting some others, and then giving a certificate that what it published was "*a true copy of the law*," says that the Democratic members of Congress "published those parts of the law which *they believed* essential to a right understanding of the question." Very likely! And so did Montgomery and Hawkins publish what they deemed essential, when they copied a single section of an Indiana law, and proved from it, that a free negro might buy a "poor but good and respectable" white *thief*; when if they had quoted all that bore on the subject, it would have been shown that free negroes were expressly prohibited from buying any but their own color. This certificate, like the certificate attached to Montgomery and Hawkins's publication, served to give currency to a fraud. We had no idea that that fraud was perpetrated by the "Democratic members of Congress," for it appeared, for all we could see, to be the Carolinian's own work. For its sake, we are glad to see it shift the responsibility on the Duncans, and Montgomerys, and Bynums, and Bentons, of Congress.

The Carolinian asks us why we have not published the omitted sections! We answer, that we never saw them.

THE GLOBE.—This official organ of the Administration is in a shocking bad humor. As each successive defeat has been made known, it has become more and more furious, until now, when it sees that no ordinary means can save Van, it raves like a maniac. Its present object seems to be, to excite its partizans to make up in violence for what they lack in numbers, and if they cannot carry the election by fair means, that it must be done by foul. For the purpose of inculcating this duty upon its liege subjects, it is full of charges of frauds, which it pretends have been perpetrated in the late elections. The ground work on which it builds, is laid in a charge, which it makes distinctly, formally, and solemnly, before the face of the world, *of a foul conspiracy planned at Harrisburg, to carry the Presidential and State elections, by a settled* SYSTEM OF FRAUDS, *by the importation of voters from State to State by false ballots, false counts, and in every other practicable way.*"

Such is the accusation made by this common slanderer, the Globe, against a body of men, who for character and talents, stand as fair as any body of men who have ever assembled in the United States. Will even candid Van Buren men believe such a story against such men as John Owen, Jno. B. Kelly, Dr. Frederick J. Hill, Jas. W. Bryan, and the other honorable men who were associated with them in the Harrisburg Convention? We know they will not.

Having made this charge, the Globe pretends to prove it, by showing, that in every State, the number of votes is greatly increased. This is extent enough, but every one knows that the cause of that increase is, the prodigious excitement, which draws every voter to the polls. In North Carolina, for instance, the vote is some 15,000, (or one-fourth) larger than ever before given. But does any man pretend to assert, that this increase is the result of fraud! The man who should, must charge his own party with fraud, as well as his opponents; for the increase is common to all the counties in the State, with but two exceptions, as we believe. In this county, where the vote was materially larger than ever before known, the election was conducted by officers friendly to the Administration; and to their credit be it said, we have never heard a whisper of dissatisfaction at the manner in which it was held.

The public should discountenance such a vile attempt to excite the people to violence and fraud. Let all parties be watchful, but let them conduct the election as freemen, disposed to uphold, not to destroy, the purity of the ballot box. Let not the Globe succeed in this attempt, as it has too well succeeded in destroying the tone of moral feeling among its political followers.

Let us not be understood as denying that frauds are sometimes perpetrated in elections, especially in large cities, where the temptations and the facilities are great. What we do deny, is, that any thing like systematic fraud has ever been attempted; and especially that a body of honorable, honest men, like the Harrisburg Convention, could be so base and foolish as to plan or countenance such a system. And especially we complain, that the whole tenor, and probably the intent of the Globe's articles, is to excite its own party to fraud and violence, and to give them a plea of retaliation to justify themselves with.

See the statements of frauds by the Van Burenites in Philadelphia,—but will they justify us in charging all men belonging to that party with acting as scoundrels, and engaged in a systematic attempt at frauds? By no means.

POSTSCRIPT.—The last hope of the Administration has been staked upon this cry of fraud. And to ensure it success, the Ex-Attorney Gen. of the U. States, the Collector of New York, and others, have united in the basest conspiracy ever developed, either by threats or promises to induce a man to perjure himself. The following is the evidence, given upon oath. It is only necessary to add, that, failing to induce Glentworth to commit perjury, they obtained all they wanted from J. D. Stevenson, one of the conspirators, who professes to testify to what he heard Glentworth say, and so the story rests upon *hearsay* testimony:—

NEW YORK, ss.—JAMES B. GLENTWORTH, of the city of New York, being duly sworn, saith that within the last thirty days, at different times and places, in the city of New York, he has been applied to by JONATHAN D. STEVENSON, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, U. S. District Attorney, JESSE HOYT, Collector, and JOHN W. EDMONDS, to make statements that should implicate *Governor* SEWARD, and the leading friends of the Governor in New York, in a charge of having countenanced frauds at the election in New York city in the year 1838.

That a few days ago, deponent was induced by said STEVENSON to go to the house of said B. F. BUTLER, and at the door of which Mr. EDMONDS joined us and we went together to the house of said JESSE HOYT, Esq. which we entered and found Mr. HOYT at home. Presently we were joined by Mr. BUTLER—for a few minutes nothing was said, when Mr. EDMONDS remarked, "*we had better proceed to business.*"

Thereupon Mr. Butler said Mr. Stevenson had lately made important disclosures to him, affecting the Whig party, and if deponent would come forward and testify, the necessary proof, great good would follow from it—that deponent would thereby take a high stand—that deponent had been denounced by the Whigs as a Loco Foco and had nothing to expect from that party—but he had every thing to expect from the other party—that deponent would earn the lasting gratitude of the country; for his own part, as to money, he would divide his last cent or crust with deponent. Thereupon, Mr. Hoyt said he would do the same.

And deponent further saith, that the said Stevenson repeatedly assured deponent that if he would take a stand against them, the Whigs, the party, (meaning the Administration party) would be under such obligations to me that I could have any office, or any money, and especially that Mr. Van Buren would do any thing for me; and that I should have the office of Consul at Havre; that Mr. Brent, who now has the office, was old, and could be put out, as he was appointed by Gen. Jackson; and that he, Stevenson, would go to Washington about it, but that was unnecessary, as Mr. Butler and Mr. Edmonds who were the confidential friends of Mr. Van Buren, could and would effect it.

On another occasion Stevenson, to operate upon this deponent, said Mr. Butler would give a thousand dollars, and Mr. Hoyt the same, towards paying a certain demand against me. That last Sunday morning, Mr. Edmonds wrote a note to deponent requesting deponent to call at Edmond's house, and deponent upon receiving the note went there, when Edmonds said, well, I understand you have concluded not to be of any service to us. To which deponent replied, that he had so determined. Whereupon, said Edmonds then threatened deponent that deponent would be prosecuted—and deponent further saith that Stevenson said to deponent, that he would compel the Governor to reappoint *me* to the office of Inspector—that he, Stevenson, would meet Mr. Grinnell, or Mr. Bowen with me, and with a pair of loaded pistols, he, Stevenson, would compel them to pledge themselves to secure my re-appointment to office by the Governor.

And further, deponent saith, that over and over again overtures of money and office have been made to me, to implicate the Governor and the leading members of the Whig party in the city of New York. And the said Stevenson, in conversation with deponent, after deponent and he had left Mr. Hoyt's house, on the occasion above referred to, and were walking down together, said to deponent, that Messrs. Butler, Hoyt and Edmonds, could not enter into an agreement in respect to any *particular* office at that time, because it would look like a bargain with me to induce me to come forward, and would defeat the object. But said he, there is Mr. Butler, a man of as much purity of character as any man in this country, and he can do any thing with Mr. Van Buren—did you not hear him say he would divide the last cent or crust with you? Here is Mr. Edmonds, a confidential friend and correspondent of Mr. Van Buren, and here is Mr. Hoyt, the Collector—they can do any thing; and deponent believes that Stevenson made these remarks, because deponent declined to involve himself by a compliance with the overtures made to deponent at Mr. Hoyt's house. And deponent further saith, that he is now satisfied, that he has been the dupe of a conspiracy, which under the pretence of gaining the means to compel Governor Seward to continue deponent in office, and thereby to assist deponent, has from the beginning had for its object to induce deponent by promises of reward, and then by THREATS OF PROSECUTION, to become the instrument of violent attack upon the Governor and the Whig party, and deponent further adds, that in the progress of this affair, the said Stevenson has constantly spoken of the unlimited power he, the said Stevenson, would acquire with the Administration party if he should succeed in this attack upon the Whigs.

JAS. B. GLENTWORTH.

Sworn this 23d day of October, 1840, before me.

JOS. P. PIRSSON,
Commissioner of Deeds.

The persons implicated by this base conspiracy, Messrs. Grinnell, (Member of Congress,) Blatchford, Bowen, Draper and Wetmore, all prominent Whigs and highly respectable men, have severally made oath of the falsehood of the charges made against them, and have commenced suit against the conspirators. On Friday night last, eight or ten thousand people met in front of Mr. Grinnell's house, and demanded that he should again become a candidate for Congress. F. A. Tallmadge, who had been nominated in his place, withdrew; and Mr. Grinnell, in an eloquent speech to the multitude, consented to be a candidate, though he had twice declined the nomination. The popular indignation at this base conspiracy is so great, that the Whigs now hope to carry their ticket in the City, which they had previously no hope of. It seems that Butler and his associates have been engaged for weeks past in concocting this diabolical scheme, and that they have circulated the most to prudent falsehoods in other States. The story was published in Boston even before it was in N. York, with the astounding falsehoods, that Mr. Grinnell had run away, and that Gov. Seward had been arrested!!! Doubtless the same stories will be circulated far and wide, in North Carolina as well as Boston. Whigs! be on the alert! This is Van Buren's "last card." Let him not profit by so vile a cheat! Appeal to honest Van Buren men themselves, to spurn such an attempt to divert public attention from the great issues before the country, and to carry the greatest of all national questions by a miserable trick!

Extract from a private letter, dated
—NEW YORK, OCT. 21.

"We have been for two days under much excitement by the diabolical attempt of the Locofocos to destroy the reputation of some of our most respectable citizens. The conspirators sprung their trap too soon, and have only caught their own fingers. I understand from unquestionable authority, that one of our most respectable opponents, C. W. Lawrence, Esq., Ex-Mayor, has pledged himself to support Mr. Grinnell, and use his influence to promote his reelection. I think the recoil will be a caution to evildoers."

THE VICE PRESIDENCY.—The Van Buren Electoral Tickets printed at the office of the Richmond Enquirer, have no name of a candidate for Vice President on them. The Whig suggests that they would be stronger if the name of Van Buren were omitted also.

Comments upon New Jersey.—The people of New Jersey have rendered what the lawyers call a special verdict.

1st. The Whigs have carried their ticket in *every county* in the State in which they supported Whig candidates, except Atlantic.

2d. Each of the five Loco Foco imposters who have jumped over the law and the Constitution into their seats in the House of Representatives, has been beaten in his own county.

To wit, Vroom, is beaten in Somerset; Dickerson, in Passaic; Ryall, in Monmouth; Kille, in Salem, and Cooper, in Gloucester.

People of New Jersey, you find a verdict in favor of the Constitution, and so you say all, gentlemen of the Jury.

The Loco Focos of Nashua, N. H. at a meeting the other day, among other things, gravely "Resolved, that it is the duty of every honest man to keep his eye *skinned.*"

The Loco Focos now say that Kendall's going into the Extra Globe was the prettiest piece of Jeremy-Diddlerism of modern times. He "charged along the whole line," and took a dollar a piece from the entire standing army.

Mobile.—The population of Mobile, according to the new census, as published in the Mobile Register, numbers 12,700, of whom the white males are 5,657, white females 2,616—less than half the number of males. The number of free colored males is 250, females 295, male slaves 1,907, females 1,975; total of slaves 3,882.

DIED,

In Wilmington, on the 16th, Major CHRISTOPHER DUDLEY, aged 66—for many years Postmaster there, which office he resigned two years ago.

Also, on the same day, Mrs. ELIZABETH CAMPBELL, wife of Mr. Archibald Campbell, aged about 25 years. Also, on Saturday, EDWARD, son of Mr. Archibald Campbell, aged 9 months.

On Masonborough Sound in New Hanover, on the 15th inst. Col. DANIEL JOINER, of Edgecombe county, aged 55.

In New Hanover County on Saturday the 17th instant, Mr. ROBERT MURPHY, in the 76th year of his age.

In Wake county, a few days ago, Mr. ARTHUR WALL, aged 120, or thereabouts—a Whig of 1776 and a Whig of 1840.

At Chapel Hill, on the 15th inst., in the sixth year of his age, DAVID LOWRY, Son of President Swain.—His days were few, but *lively*, and *full of promise.*

In Tennessee, on the 16th ult. Mrs. LITTLEJOHN, consort of Joseph B. Littlejohn, formerly of Granville County, in this State.

Departed this life, at his residence on Deep River, in Randolph County, on the 14th instant, in full assurance of a blessed immortality, Mr. THOMAS GOLDSTON, aged 64 years and 2 months. Mr. Goldston was an esteemed citizen, and lived in peace with all his neighbors and acquaintances.—[*Com.*

In Guilford county, on the 18th instant, JAMES McNAIRY, Sen., Esq. long a prominent citizen of that county.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, October 25, Steamer Henrietta, Rush, with boat B. Rush in tow, with full assorted cargoes, for H. & E. J. Lilly, Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, John McArn, G. W. McDonald, C. T. Haigh, H. L. Myrover, E. W. Willkings, T. C. Blake, E. Fuller, Boon & Breese, T. S. Lutterloh, John D. Williams, Cook & Co., N. Sykes, Rocklish Company, J. B. Marsh, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Yarbrough & Ray, D. A. Ray, S. W. Tillinghast, J. R. & D. Gee, James Martine, D. Shaw, and Geo. McNeill, of this place; and for Beaver Creek Manufacturing Company, Little River Manufacturing Company, Cowles & Wilcox, J. Cowan & Co., C. B. & C. K. Wheeler, Bostick & McKenzie, T. M. Young, A. C. Lilly, G. H. Lee, J. & J. Dorsett, W. H. Britton, J. & Boler, L. Lucky & Co., J. C. Jacobson, and Lexington Manufacturing Company, of the interior.

Also, same day, Henrietta Steam Boat Co's Lighter, the Post Boy, with full cargo, for Hall & Johnson, E. J. Hale, B. Bobinson, H. & E. J. Lilly, G. W. McDonald, C. P. Mallett, J. & J. Kyle, J. Hadlock, Gardner & McKethan, M. N. Leary & Co., G. McNeill, H. L. Myrover, B. Rose, C. T. Haigh, E. W. Willkings, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, Yarbrough & Ray, Boon & Breese, T. S. Lutterloh, E. Fuller, G. B. Atkins, Jos. Baker, S. W. Tillinghast, of this place; and for Leahman & Butner, Leahman & Co., Lash & Co., Young & Bailey, Bostick & McKenzie, Cowles & Wilcox, J. & J. Dorsett, J. H. Sieeluff, D. P. McDonald & Co., R. Foster, J. Saunders, J. Foster, J. W. Thomas, J. W. Thomas & Co., T. H. McRorie, C. L. Payne, W. H. Mailey, C. H. Lee, Washington Manufacturing Company, S. & N. A. Hill, W. H. Brittain, Waigh & Thomas, T. Lineback, J. & J. C. Blume, Stedman & Ramsey, and Daniel Pearce, of the interior.

DEPARTED, Oct. 23, Henrietta Co's Lighter, the Diligence, with full load Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Domestics, Flour, Wax and Feathers, for E. W. Willkings, C. J. & R. M. Orrell, C. T. Haigh, Jas. Hadlock, Benbow & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, A. W. Steel, C. P. Mallett, G. B. Atkins and G. McNeill.

Port of Wilmington.

FROM THE WILMINGTON DISPATCH.

ARRIVALS,

October 12.—Brig Cabinet from Fall River; Schr. Thetis from Charleston. 13.—Schr. La Grange from Charleston. 16.—Schr. Maid from Philadelphia.—17.—Schrs. Southerner from N. York, A. F. Thorn from ditto. 19.—Brigs Tremont from Boston, Rowland from Bowdoinham. 20.—Brigs Perseverance from New York, Orient from Boston.

DEPARTURES,

Oct. 13.—Dutch schr. Curracoa for Curracoa. 15.—Schr. Penobscot for Havannah. 16.—Brig Roman for St. Domingo. 17.—Brig Foster for Bermuda; Schr. La Grange for New York. 19.—Brig Sabra for Surinam; Schr. H. A. Breed for Boston.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET—Oct. 28.

Brandy, peach,		50	Lime,	$2½ a	$2½
Ditto, apple,	37 a	42	Lead, bar,	8 a	8½
Bacon,	8 a	10	Mackerel,		none
Beeswax,		25	Molasses,	38 a	57½
Butter,	15 a	25	Oats,	25 a	30
Bale Rope,	8 a	10	Oil, Linseed	80	
Coffee,	12½ a	13½	Nails, cut,	6¾ a	7
Cotton,	7 a	9	Powder, keg,	$6½	
Cotton Yarn,	16 a	22	Rice,	2½	
Cotton Bagging,	20 a	25	Sugar, brown,	9½ a	12
Corn,	40 a	50	Lump,	16	
Copperas,	3½ a	4	Loaf,	18 a	20
Candles, P. F.	17		Salt,	75	
Flour, new	$4½ a	$5½	Sack,	$2½ a	$2½
Feathers,	27½ a	40	Tallow,	10	
Flaxseed,	$1 a	1 10	Tin, box,	$14	
Hides, green,	4 a	5	Tobacco, leaf,	4 a	4½
dry,	12½ a	14	Wheat,	80	
Iron,	5 a	5½	Whiskey,	28 a	30
Lard,	9 a	10	Wood,	15 a	20

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 9 cts. pr yd.

WILMINGTON MARKET—October 22.

Steam Mill Lumber 12 00 a 20 00; River Lumber viz:—Wide Boards 5 00 a 7 00; Flooring 7 50 a 8 50; Timber 5 00 a 7 00; Staves, W. C. rough, none; dressed, 25 00 a 30 00; R. O. rough, none, Shingles 1 75 a 4 00; Corn 45 a 50; Salt, coarse, 40 a 45, Rice 3 25 a 3 50.

Cotton at New York 8½ to 10¼. Some new as high as 11¼. Small sales for home consumption only. Flour 4 87 to 5.

Cotton at Columbia, 8 to 9. Corn 65. Bacon 9. Flour 6 to 6 75.

The receipts of Cotton in New Orleans, from the 1st to the 16th instant, were 35,378 bales. Sales 6,000 to 10.

Superior Mountain Butter.

THE Subscribers have just received a VERY SUPERIOR LOT OF BUTTER, from Grayson County, Virginia, which will be sold at a very small advance. C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

October 27, 1840. 2tif

FOUND,

A WALKING CANE, bamboo, black top, and brass ferule. The owner can have it on application at this Office, and paying for this advertisement. *Oct.* 23.

NEGRO KERSEYS.

67 PIECES KERSEYS, manufactured at the Phœnix Factory in this town.

Also a fresh supply of DRY GOODS, HATS, SHOES, &c. &c., now receiving per Steamer Henrietta and for sale by

H. & E. J. LILLY.

October 28, 1840. 21-4w

ANNUALS, &c.

THE TOKEN; Rose of Sharon; Friendship's Offering; Poetry of the Passions; Queen of Flowers, Flora's Lexicon.

—ALSO—

Thier's History of the French Revolution, 3 vols; Franklin's Life and Writings, 2 vols; Life and Travels of Mungo Park; The Sidereal Heavens, by Thos. Dick; Disordered Mental Action, by Upham; Life of Mrs. S. L. Smith, late of the Syrian Mission; Letters and Speeches of Lord Brougham; Howard Pinckney; Woman's Love; Bancroft's Life of Washington; ditto of Napoleon; Hannah More's Private Devotions; &c. &c. Just received by

E. J. HALE.

340 acres Land, at Auction.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Court of Equity of the County of Chatham, the subscriber has been appointed Commissioner to sell at Auction a tract of LAND in the county of Cumberland, containing 340 acres, more or less, known as the Tyrrell Land, near the Town of Fayetteville, lying on the East side of Cape Fear River, on both sides of Upper Lock's Creek. I will proceed to sell the above land at the Market House in Fayetteville, on Saturday the 12th day of December, 1840, on a credit of 6 and 12 months.

S. W. TILLINGHAST, *Commissioner.*

October 23, 1840. 21-tf

NEW AGENCY.

THE Subscriber has taken an office one door North of the Store of Hall, McRae & Co., and is now prepared to attend to the sale of LU

NEW FIRM.

THE Subscribers having formed a connection, will continue the business at the old stand of C. J. Orrell, under the firm and style of

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

Who will keep constantly on hand a well assorted Stock of

GROCERIES,

Which will be sold low for Cash or Country Produce.

They will also give their undivided attention to a GENERAL COMMISSION AND AGENCY BUSINESS, the receiving and forwarding Goods, receiving and making sale of Country Produce, &c.

COVINGTON J. ORRELL,
ROBERT M. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840. 12tf

Notice.

ALL those having claims against C. J. Orrell, are requested to present them for settlement, and those indebted to him are requested to make immediate payment, as longer indulgence cannot be given.

C. J. ORRELL.

August 24, 1840.

A Card.

THE Subscriber begs leave to return his sincere thanks to his long tried and faithful customers, and introduce to them the new firm of C. J. & R. M. Orrell, who are determined to limit themselves to a certain number of customers, that have hitherto been prompt in payment, and who shall in future receive prompt attention to their business and interest.

C. J. ORRELL.

Fayetteville, August 24, 1840.

NEW GOODS.

JOHN McARN

IS now receiving a large Stock of DRY GOODS, consisting of Broad Cloths, Sattinets, Flannels, Linseys, Kerseys, Brown Linens, Linen Sheetings, Mushlins de Laines, Fancy Prints.

Also, a large stock of HATS, amongst which are Moleskin Hats of the first quality, black and white Russia Hats, first quality; also, Palm Leaf Hats, Straw Bonnets and Hoods, &c. Also, Shoes and Boots, Hardware and Cutlery, Sugar and Coffee, &c.

The above Goods having been bought mostly at the latest Auction Sales in New York, and for Cash, will be sold very cheap.

JOHN McARN.

July 14, 1840. 6tf

For Sale,

200 BUSHELS CORN,
100 do OATS,
1 elegant extra fine Hyson T. a,
JOHN HUSKE & SON.
Great Stock.

July 15, 1840. 6tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

35 BAGS prime Rio COFFEE,
25 casks Scuppernong WINE,
4½ bbls. No. 1 MACKEREL,
4 cases London PORTER, pints & quarts.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST.

July 21, 1840. 7tf

Daily Mail to Warsaw.

On and after the 1st day of June, 1840, the Mail Stage to and from Warsaw, will run daily, connecting with the Mail Routes as usual. The Subscribers hope that this additional accommodation will merit public approval and patronage.

BAKER & BLOCKER, *Proprietors.*

Fayetteville, May 25, 1840. 9tf

Donaldson Academy.

THE Trustees will, on the 4th day of August next, offer for sale at Public Auction, on the premises, all that valuable property situated in the immediate vicinity of Fayetteville, known as Donaldson Academy.

The property consists of about 20 acres of Land, with a large two story building with wings, used as an Academy, and furnished with a tolerable Philosophical and Chemical Apparatus, &c., two good two story Dwelling Houses with necessary Out Houses, and several small buildings used as Dormitories for the Students.

Fayetteville, May 5, 1840. 95-ts

Sale Postponed.

THE sale of the above Property is postponed till the 10th day of November next.

July 21, 1840.

☞ The Carolinian and Watchman of the South will please copy.

Received per Henrietta,

200 BOXES RAISINS, in fine order,
50 do do do do
For sale at low prices in lots.
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82-1

HOLBROOK'S BELLS.

For Churches, Manufactories, Plantations, &c.

HOLBROOK'S, the most celebrated Bell Founders in this country, having made arrangements with the Subscriber to receive and execute all orders for their Bells of any size, to 2,500 lbs., which they will warrant of the very best sound and quality, not surpassed by any Bells in this country. Also, Town Clocks, Cantea and Parlour Organs, of superior finish and tones. Orders received and information given by

JAMES MARTINE.

N. B. They will warrant their Bells, and should any fail to give satisfaction, they may be exchanged for another. Also Old Bells recast.

Fayetteville, Octob r 20. 59-tf

Piano Fortes.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT of Piano Fortes may constantly be found for sale at the Female Seminary. Inquire of the Principal of the Seminary, or of Col. S. T. Hawley.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

Notice.

THE Subscribers having qualified as Executors to the last Will and Testament of James Hart, at June Term of Cumberland County Court, 1840, hereby notify all persons indebted to the said Estate, to make immediate payment, and all persons having claims against said Estate, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or this notice will be plead in bar of a recovery.

J. H. HOOPER,
ELIJAH FULLER.

Fayetteville, June 9, 1840. 1-tf

DR. G. R. PHELPS' COMPOUND

TOMATO PILLS,

(ENTIRELY VEGETABLE,)

A new and valuable remedy for all diseases arising from impurities of the Blood, Morbid Secretions of the Liver and Stomach;

Also, a substitute for Calomel, as a Cathartic in Fevers, and all Bilious diseases, and for ordinary Family Physic.

THIS popular Medicine, which has received such general approbation as a remedy for Dyspepsia, Bilious and Acid Stomachs, Jaundice, Heartburn, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c., and which is now prescribed by many of the most respectable Physicians, is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

March 8, 1839. 36tf

NEW GOODS.

WE have received and opened our FALL AND WINTER GOODS, which comprises a large and extensive assortment of

DRY GOODS,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Boots and Shoes, Fur and Wool Hats, Fur and Seal Caps, Cotton and Wool Cards, Tuscan and plain Straw Bonnets, Writing, Letter and Wrapping Paper, Drugs and Patent Medicines;

Also,

10 HHDS. PORTO RICO SUGAR,
80 bags Rio Coffee,
30 boxes Raisins,
Loaf and Lump Sugar,
Collins' and King's Axes,
5 hhds. Crockery,
75 kegs Nails,
50 sides Sole Leather,

Which are offered at very Low prices for CASH, or on time for approved paper.

NOTT & STARR.

November 19, 1839. 72tf

FRESH FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving their usual supplies of SEASONABLE GOODS, consisting of Cloths and Cassimeres, Sattinets, French and English Merinos, Circassians, brown and bleached Sheetings and Shootings, English and American Prints, Black and colored Silks and Bombazines, Flannels, Kentucky Jeans, Rose and Whitney Blankets, Negro ditto, handsome Circulars and Muslin de Lanes, Fancy Handkerchiefs, Broche Shawls, with almost every variety of DRY GOODS.

—ALSO—

Plain Straw and Florence Bonnets, Hats and Caps, Shoes, Umbrellas, &c. &c., all of which will be offered low for Cash, or on short time to punctual customers. Those already in arrear need not expect further credit until old claims are liquidated.

H. & E. J. LILLY.

September 9, 1840. 14-8w

To the President and Directors of the Cape Fear Bank at Wilmington:

TAKE NOTICE, that I shall make application for a new Certificate for five Shares of Stock held in your Bank by Frederick Reid, in three months from this date, for original Certificate being lost or mislaid.

JOHN C. ELLIS,
Late of Fredericksburg.

August 18, 1840. 13-3m

Notice

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the Subscribers, was dissolved the 5th inst. by mutual consent.

C. J. ORRELL,
R. A. RAY.

Fayetteville, Sept. 8, 1840. 14-*f.*

For Sale.

A Nthegan SORREL MARE, 4 years old, broke to the Harness.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL.

September 1, 1840.

Loco Foco Friction Matches.

50 GROSS Holmes' improved FRICTION MATCHES, just received and for sale by the gross or dozen—superior article and warranted. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

A constant supply of the above kept on hand, and will be sold low to the trade.

Fayetteville, Sept. 5, 1840. 14tf

Received per Steamer Henrietta and for sale,

20 BOXES fresh made CRACKERS,
5 do do Sugar Biscuit,
10 half bbls. Pilot Bread and Crackers,
SAML. W. TILLINGHAST.

Jan. 25, 1840. 82-1

Swaim's Justice,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a variety of the Statute and Common Law, all the approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

NEW GOODS.

I HAVE received by the late arrivals a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of

DRY GOODS,

Suitable for the present and approaching Season,—a large supply of

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

A beautiful assortment of

CROCKERY,

Embracing sets of China, white Granite Ware, (a new article) Liverpool Ware, different patterns and colours. Also, common Crockery, Window Stronged Lamp Oil, Linseed and Tanners Oil, extra and No. 1 White Lead, Sole and Upper Leather.

H. LEETE,
Green Street.

November 19, 1839. 72-*f*

NEW
Auction and Commission Store,
WILMINGTON, N. C.

THE Subscriber, having been appointed one of the Auctioneers of the Town of Wilmington, offers his services to his friends and the public. Having been engaged in the business for a number of years, he feels confident of giving entire satisfaction to those who may confide their business in his hands.

THOS. SANDFORD.

REFER TO
Messrs. Barry & Bryant, } *Wilmington.*
" Dickinson & Morris, }
" E. L. & W. Winslow, } *Fayetteville.*
" Yarbrough & Ray, }
" W. A. Caldwell & Sons, *Charleston.*
" Ailibone & Trenholt, *Philadelphia.*
James J. Treadwell, Esq., *New York.*

Sept. 18, 1839. 63-tf.

Davies' Mathematics,

DESIGNED FOR SCHOOLS, ACADEMIES AND COLLEGES.

THE attention of Teachers and all others engaged in the promotion of thorough education, is invited to the examination of the following text books in Mathematics, by Professor Charles Davies

1. Davies' Mental and Practical Arithmetic.—Key to Davies' Arithmetic for Teachers.
2. Davies' First Lessons in Geometry.
3. Davies' First Lessons in Algebra.
4. Davies' Bourdon's Algebra.
5. Davies' Legendre's Geometry and Trigonometry.
6. Davies' Elements of Surveying.
7. Davies' Analytical Geometry.
8. Davies' Descriptive Geometry.
9. Davies' Differential and Integral Calculus.
10. Davies' Shades, Shadows and Linear Perspective.

For sale by

E. J. HALE.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

Notice to the Public.

THE citizens of Montgomery county, North Carolina, will petition the next General Assembly, to be held in the City of Raleigh, for said State, for a division of said county by the Yadkin and Pedee River, to commence at the Anson and Richmond line, and to be divided by the winding course of said River to the Rowan and Davidson line, so as to compose a new county on the North West side of said River, to be called Marion, or Stanly, or any name that will be popular.

September 22, 1840. 17-6wpd

To close Assignment.

ON FRIDAY, November 6th, according to assignment to me made by Wm. S. Latta, bearing date August 31st, 1838, (said property having been under a previous mortgage,) the following Property will be sold:—The Household and Kitchen Furniture of said Latta, and still in his possession. Also, Saturday, Nov. 7th, at the Plantation 4 miles from town, called the Towner place, the stock of Hogs and Cows thereon; also, one horse. Also, the said Latta's interest and title in and to the said Plantation. Also, the farming utensils thereon.

Terms liberal and made known on the days of sale.

SAM'L. W. TILLINGHAST, *Ass't'r.*

September 1, 1840. 13tf

Cape Fear Bank Stock

FOR SALE.

SIXTY Shares of Cape Fear Bank Stock for sale. For particulars, apply at this Office.

June 2, 1840.

Gray's Ointment,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofula and other Tumours, Sore Legs and Ulcers, old and fresh wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammations, Scalds and Burns, Scald Head, Rheumatic Pains, Chilblains, Tetters, Eruptions, Whitlows, Biles, and external diseases generally. A fresh supply of this Invaluable Medicine just received at the Fayetteville Book Store.

Southern Harmony

A LARGE supply of this popular Music Book, at a reduced price by wholesale. Received by

E. J. HALE.

April 27.

Mother's Catechism.

A NEW EDITION just published and for sale by

E. J. HALE.

July 25, 1838.

Auction and Commission Business.

THE Subscriber having had considerable experience in the above business, offers his services to his friends and the public as a general AUCTION AND COMMISSION AGENT.

All orders left at his office on Person Street, 1 door West of Bank of Cape Fear, will be attended to.

AMOS KIMBALL.

Nov. 5, 1839. 70tf.

$200 Reward,

FOR a negro man named BRADLEY. He is stout made, weighs 160 or 170 lbs., 22 years old, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, bushy head, and by close examination you may discover a small scar on his under lip, not larger than a grain of wheat. Said boy was raised in Cumberland county, N. C., and was taken by his young master to Lowndes county, Ala., and there sold to a man by the name of Green. This is the boy's statement. I will give the above reward to him. He left me on the 22d June last.

GIDEON RIGGS.

Wiggins Roads, Williamson county, Ten. } 7tf
July 4, 1840. }

SWAIM'S PANACEA.

For the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, Rheumatism, Ulcerous Sores, Syphilis, and the host of pulsfpitandhitherto incurable affections resulting therefrom:

White Swellings, Diseases of the Liver and Skin, Gout, Dyspepsy, &c. and all Diseases arising from impurity of the Blood.

THIS MEDICINE is particularly recommended as an *alterative* and a *purifier of the Blood.* It gives a *tone and vigor to debilitated Constitutions,* which invalids are unconscious of until they have experienced its effects.

It is also recommended in Diseases where the Lungs and Breast are supposed to be affected, and also where the constitution is broken down by the use of Mercury or Quinine.

The SWAIM'S PANACEA is an accredited antidote to the *diseases peculiar to tropical latitudes.* It is made use of on *all plantations,* and produces a speedier, a *more certain* and *less expensive* medium of perfect restoration, than any other medicine hitherto known or employed.

This medicine has the singular fortune, a just tribute to its great merit, of being *recommended by the most celebrated practitioners of medicine in the United States and Europe;* whereas, not one of the spurious nostrums made in imitation of it has the least support from the medical faculty. This fact offers an argument so plain and conclusive, that it needs only to be mentioned to enforce conviction.—Swaim's Panacea is recommended to all those invalids for whom physicians prescribe Sarsaparilla, Syrups, Extracts, &c.

Swaim's Panacea is in round bottles, fluted longitudinally, with the following words blown in the glass—"Swaim's Panacea—Phila," having but one label, which covers the cork, with the signature of Wm. Swaim on it, so that the cork, (bearing also upon it as a seal the impression "Wm. Swaim,") cannot be drawn without destroying the signature, without which no ne is genuine. The medicine may consequently be known to be genuine when the signature is visible, to counterfeit it will be punished as forgery.

Prepared at SWAIM'S LABORATORY, Philadelphia. HENRY JOHN SHARPE, *General Agent,* No. 46 Pine Street, New York; and sold by every Druggist in the United States.

16] WM. SWAIM & SON.

DR. TAYLOR'S BALSAM OF LIVERWORT.

THE cures and benefits produced by the use of this medicine, in all cases of diseases of the lungs, is almost incredible.

Persons afflicted with coughs, colds, asthma, difficulty of breathing, pains in the side or breast, spitting of blood, catarrhs, palpitation of the heart, oppression and soreness of the chest, whooping cough, pleurisy, hectic fever, night sweats, difficult or profuse expectoration, and all other affections of the chest, lungs and liver, should not fail of procuring a bottle of this medicine.

Wonderful Cure of Consumption.

Although Dr. Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort has found hundreds of advocates, and has produced so large a number of testimonials in its favor, I cannot withhold my small meed of praise. Being predisposed to consumption, both from peculiar formation and hereditary transmission, I tried every means to check this disease and strengthen a naturally weak constitution. I spent two years in Pisa, one in Rome, two in Florence, and another in the South of France, seeking meantime the advice of the best physicians. Two years since I returned to this country, in about the same situation as when I left. I had seen in the reading rooms in Europe much said in favor of Doctor Taylor's Balsam of Liverwort, and as soon as I arrived in this city, I used it, and in three months I was so well I concluded I could pass the winter here safely, and did so. I have used an occasional bottle now and then during the time, but am now in as good health as is possible. My cough has wholly ceased, and my lungs have every feeling of health.

S. PROUTY, *Western Hotel, Courtland street.*

☞ The above Medicine is for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. 98

Notice is hereby given,

THAT at the next General Assembly of the State of North Carolina, a bill will be introduced to repeal the act directing the Court of Richmond county to give but Forty Dollars each to the Clerk and Sheriff of said County, for their yearly services.

September 21, 1840. 18-4w

[Pr. adv. $1 50.]

For Sale.

5 BALES heavy unbleached Shirting, suitable for Negroes
50 Casks Lime.

JOHN HUSKE & SON.

Oct. 6, 1840. 18-*f.*

Received per Cotton Plant Lighter,

50 BAGS PRIME RIO COFEE.
On the River, 47 bags do. do.
For sale by
S. W. TILLINGHAST.
Opposite Lafayette Hotel.

October 5, 1840.

The Subscriber

HAS just received and offers for sale, three Road Wagons, suitable for one, two and three horses. Also, the running part of a two horse wagon, at the maker's prices, all made in the best possible manner. Also making, and could be finished at short notice, four heavy Wagons, suitable for four and six horses. Apply to

JAMES MARTINE.

September 1, 1840. 13-1mteow4w

THE HUMAN HAIR

IS warranted staid or restored, and the head kept free from dandruff, by the genuine

Oldridge's Balm of Columbia.

Remember the genuine as described below.

This is certified to by several Mayors, Ministers of the Gospel, British Consul, Physicians, and a great number of our most honorable citizens, to be seen where it is sold.

Daring Fraud!

This article has been imitated by a notorious counterfeiter. Let it never be purchased or used unless it have the name of L. S. COMSTOCK, or the signature of COMSTOCK & CO., on a splendid wrapper. This is the only external test that will secure the public from deception.

Apply at the wholesale and retail Office, No. 2 Fletcher street, near Maiden Lane and Pearl street.

Address, COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists.

☞ The genuine is for sale by
M. R. WILLKINGS, Fayetteville, N. C.

January 1, 1840. 78-cowly

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

At Augusta.

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS, Of which $627,000 is paid in and invested in Bank Stocks, and the balance in a course of payment, by monthly instalments.

THE undersigned as agents of the above Company, will insure Houses and Goods against loss by fire, in any part of this State, and will also take river risks between Fayetteville and Wilmington and any port on the coast.

STARK & PEARCE.

Fayetteville, Sept. 12, 1837. 58tf

HAYS' LINIMENT.

THIS fine article is warranted to cure PILES in all cases, or no pay taken for it.

Glaring Fraud!

A notorious counterfeiter has dared to make an attempt upon this article, and several have been nearly ruined by trying it. Never buy it, unless it has the written signature of COMSTOCK & CO. on the splendid wrapper. That firm have the only right to make and sell it for 20 years, and all from them is warranted perfectly innocent and effectual in all cases.

N. B. Always detect the false by its not having he above signature. The true sold only by

COMSTOCK & CO.,
Wholesale Druggists, No. 2 Fletcher st., N. York.
SOLOMON HAYS, Original Proprietor.

☞ The genuine is for sale only by
M. R. WILKINGS, Fayetteville.

Moffat's Vegetable

LIFE MEDICINES.

THESE medicines are indebted for their name to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and enduing them with renewed tone and vigor. In many hundred certified cases which have been made public, and in almost every species of disease to which the human frame is liable, the happy effects of

Moffat's Life Pills and Phœnix Bitters

Have been gratefully and publicly acknowledged by the persons benefitted, and who were previously unacquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act.

The LIFE MEDICINES recommend themselves in diseases of every form and description. Their first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels, the various impurities and crudities constantly settling around them; and to remove the hardened feces which collect in the convolutions of the smallest intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind as to produce habitual costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden diarrhœa, with its imminent dangers. This fact is well known to all regular anatomists, who examine the human bowels after death: and hence the prejudice of those well informed men against quack medicines—or medicines prepared and heralded to the public by ignorant persons. The second effect of the Life Medicines is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder, and by this means, the liver and the lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and the lungs before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

Moffat's Vegetable Life Medicines have been thoroughly tested, and pronounced a sovereign remedy for Dyspepsia; Flatulency, Palpitation of the Heart, Loss of Appetite, Heart-burn and Headache, Restlessness, Ill-temper, Anxiety, Languor and Melancholy, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Cholera, Fevers of all kinds, Rheumatism, Gout, Dropsies of all kinds, Gravel, Worms, Asthma and Consumption, Scurvy, Ulcers, Inveterate Sores, Scorbutic Eruptions and Bad Complexions, Eruptive complaints, Sallow, Cloudy, and other disagreeable Complexions, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Common Colds and Influenza, and various other complaints which afflict the human frame. In FEVER and AGUE, particularly, the Life Medicines have been most eminently successful; so much so that in the Fever and Ague districts, Physicians almost universally prescribe them.

All that Mr. Moffat requires of his patients is to be particular in taking the Life Medicines strictly according to the directions. It is not by a newspaper notice, or by anything that he himself may say in their favor, that he hopes to gain credit. It is alone by the results of a fair trial.

MOFFAT'S MEDICAL MANUAL; designed as a domestic guide to health.—This little pamphlet, edited by W. B. Moffat, 375 Broadway, New York, has been published for the purpose of explaining more fully Mr. Moffat's theory of diseases, and will be found highly interesting to persons seeking health. It treats upon prevalent diseases, and the causes thereof. Price, 25 cents—for sale by Mr. Moffat's agents generally.

These Valuable Medicines are for sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

For Sale,

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT,
15 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 kegs Cut Nails, 3d to 40d,
75 bags prime Rio Coffee,
10 do. old Java ditto,
10 hhds. Sugar, assorted
10 bbls. Loaf and Lump Sugar,
10 hhds. Molasses,
10 casks Ground Plaster
5 bbls. Calcined ditto,
25 pieces Hemp Bagging,
25 coils Bale Rope,
10 coils Cordage, 2¼ to 4½ inches.
40 boxes 8 x 10 and 10 x 12 Glass.
2 barrels Putty, in bladders,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil,
20 do. Black Lead, in Oil,
A general assortment of Paint and Paint Brushes,
1 chest Black Tea,
15 boxes Brown Soap,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
3 casks London Porter,
15 quarter casks Wine,—Madeira, Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, Sherry & Malaga,
6 boxes (2 dozen) fine old Madeira Wine, (Ceylon brand,)
1 cask *Red* Clover Seed,
2 tons Castings, Pots, Ovens, Skillets and Fire Dogs,
4 pieces superfine Ingrain Carpeting and Hearth Rugs, and a general assortment of DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and CUTLERY.

J. HUSKE & SON.

Sept. 23, 1840. 16tf

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

HAVING declined further supervision of the Female Seminary, it is but just that I should express to its former patrons and friends my confidence, that in the hands of Mr. Spencer, it will be conducted with ability and faithfulness, on the general plan heretofore pursued. Mr. Spencer, as a teacher, is laborious, accurate and persevering.

R. W. BAILEY.

THE Subscriber will open the Seminary on the 15th of October next, and hopes by giving his entire and exclusive attention to the business—aided in each department by competent, efficient Female Teachers—to merit the patronage heretofore bestowed. In regard to the plan he intends to pursue, he has only to say, at present, that he is DETERMINED to give a course of instruction in each department as THOROUGH as possible. The Academic year will be the same as before; commencing on the 15th October, and closing on the 15th July, and divided into two sessions. Pupils charged from time of entrance to close of session, and no deduction made for absence, except in cases of sickness.

TERMS—IN ADVANCE.

Elementary Department, or Second Class,	$8 00	per Session.
First Class,	16 00	"
French Language,	10 00	"
Drawing and Painting,	10 00	"
Music on the Piano Forte, accompanied by the voice,	25 00	"
Music on Guitar,	25 00	"
Use of Piano,	3 00	"
Incidentals,	50	"

G. SPENCER.

August 1, 1840. 9tf

FAYETTEVILLE

FEMALE SEMINARY.

MR. & MRS. SPENCER are now happy to announce to the citizens of Fayetteville and vicinity, that they have been successful in securing the able services of Miss M. A. Dickinson, in the Music and French department of the above Seminary. Miss D. has been an able and accomplished teacher for the last three years, in a variety of the ornamental branches, including Music on the Piano, accompanied by the voice, French, Drawing, Ornamental Needle work, &c. As to her competency in Music, we refer to the statement below, of Mr. Brown, Professor and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Con. In French, she is a superior scholar,—speaks it with perfect ease and fluency.

"NEW HAVEN, Aug. 31, 1840.

"*Dear Sir:* In reply to your note of this date, I have to say, that I have been acquainted with Miss Mary Ann Dickinson for the last three years. She has taught music in this city, during that time, to the *universal acceptance* and *satisfaction* (so far as I have heard) of her numerous pupils. I consider her to be a lady of good mind, apt to teach, urbane in her manners, and well acquainted with music, particularly with the Piano Forte. I am happy to hear that you have succeeded in securing the able services of Miss Dickinson, and hope and believe that she will prove a valuable acquisition to your Seminary.

"Accept, dear sir, &c.,

"ALLING BROWN,

"*Prof. and Teacher of Music, New Haven, Ct.*"

As to the English Department, we shall furnish a *thorough and complete* course of instruction, from the elementary lessons of childhood to the higher branches of Literature and Science adapted to the mature scholar. Well aware of his responsibility for the successful improvement of each pupil, the Principal will take every class in this Department, to the utmost possible extent, under his *direct and personal care.* In addition to the use of Globes and illustrations heretofore used, there will be connected with the Seminary this year a competent set of apparatus, comprising the whole set invented by Mr. Holbrook, of Boston, together with extensive additions, by means of which we shall elucidate the principles of Arithmetic, Geography, Geometry, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy and Chemistry. For the satisfaction of parents and friends, a weekly report of the recitations and deportment of pupils will be made out and sent to them; and as this is regarded as a very important stimulus to effort, we hope parents and friends will take a particular interest in them. The same building will be used for the School as heretofore, and the same arrangements are made for boarding.

G. SPENCER, *Princ'pal.*

September 5, 1840. 14tf

French Burr Mill Stones For Wheat, and Cologne Stones for Corn.

HAVING been appointed Agent for the sale of the above Mill Stones in this State, by Messrs. Egenton & Morris, Manufacturers, of Baltimore, I would here inform those wanting the same, that they can be furnished by sending their orders to me at this place. We *warrant* the article to be *genuine;* if it is not, we furnish a new pair in their stead.

C. J. & R. M. ORRELL,
Brick Buildings, Hay Street.

Fayetteville, Sept. 1, 1840. 13tf

HARRISON'S SPECIFIC

OINTMENT,

FOR the cure of White Swellings, Scrofulous and other Tumours, Ulcers, Sore Legs, old and fresh Wounds, Sprains and Bruises, Swellings and Inflammation, Scald Head, Women's sore Breasts, Rheumatic Pains, Piles, Tetters, Eruptions, Chilblains, Whitlows, Biles, Corns, and External Diseases generally. It is likewise greatly superior to any medicine heretofore discovered for the chafed backs and limbs of Horses; for ring worms, chapped lips, and in short for every external bodily evil that may fall to the lot of man and beast. Altogether the proprietor feels no hesitation in stating, or in putting it to the proof against all competition, that

Harrison's Specific Ointment

Is vastly superior to every thing of the kind which has heretofore been offered to the public; and the proprietor not only vouches for its *general* good qualities, but is willing to risk his reputation on a *single trial,* for he knows, from the most ample experience, that it cannot be used without immediate and palpable benefit in any one of the complaints for which it is so highly recommended.

Price, 50 cents per box.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1Y

TO THE AFFLICTED.

Hadlock's Vegetable Powder and Sirup,

For Diseases of the Lungs, Liver Complaints, Dyspepsia, Coughs, Colds, &c.

The operation of this Medicine is particularly mild and safe. It produces a gentle and healthy perspiration, expels morbid and pernicious substances, relieves chronic affections and complaints of the lungs, as larges coughs, promotes mild expectoration, removes [illegible] chest, relieves asthmatic or difficult breathing, corrects obstinate costiveness, and [illegible] a regular and healthy state. [illegible] tions which indicate diseased [illegible] this certain remedy, when [illegible] and it restores the patient to the [illegible] that wasting disorder, the consumption, to natural operation, so surely destroys.

☞ For sale by the Proprietor, on [illegible] street, and at the Store of James P. Rogers.

The Proprietor has received the following testimony from the Rev. Simeon Colton, a gentleman well known:—

TO THE PUBLIC.

Mr. James Hadlock has for some [illegible] practice of preparing vegetable powders for diseases of the lungs, coughs, colds, &c. which have been extensively used in and about Fayetteville, N. C., as well as in other places, by persons who have suffered under those and similar complaints, and have acquired a high reputation for [illegible] by many as superior to any other medicine for the above-named diseases. And I have no hesitation from my own experience, and from the testimony of others, in recommending it as a valuable medicine, as used in my family, [illegible] valuable, while its operation is mild and safe. I [illegible] commended to all who may be afflicted with the complaints named, to give it a thorough trial, as I am confidently believed that they will be [illegible] disappointment in the result.

SIMEON COLTON,
Principal of the Lumberton Academy.

Fayetteville, Feb. 18, 1839.

Rowand's Tonic Mixture,

AN INFALLIBLE CURE FOR AGUE AND FEVER.

A FRESH SUPPLY of this valuable Medicine just received from the Manufactory at Philadelphia. For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store, $9 per dozen, or $1 per bottle.

October 5, 1839.

The "Deobstruent Pills"

ARE confidently offered to the public as an Agent's knowledge of their efficacy as experienced by himself and many others. It is a well established fact that obstructions of the Liver, Biliary Ducts, &c. form the basis of most of the complaints with which we are afflicted, such as Dyspepsia, Head-ache, Heart-burn, Irregular and irregular state of the Bowels. These, if neglected, eventually destroy the stomach and intestines, and cannot be eradicated by any means that are truly effective. Removing obstructions, giving a healthy movement to the secretions, and tone to the system throughout, are some of the benefits to be derived from these pills. They are offered for sale by the subscriber, with directions accompanying each box. They are prepared by him as the composition of an eminent Physician who has successfully studied and treated complaints in both Hemispheres.

JOHN H. PEARCE, *Agent.*

Fayetteville, Feb. 4, 1840.

Certificate of Rev. A. B. Chreitzberg, of Cumberland County.

I certify, that for three years past I have practiced the "Deobstruent Pills," and can confidently pronounce them the best medicine for the diseases and attacks that I ever have used. I have given them frequently administered them to others, and in no instance without a sensible and speedy relief. I fully recommend them to the afflicted.

ALEX'R B. CHREITZBERG.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS

ARE daily effecting some of the most WONDERFUL AND ASTONISHING CURES that have ever been known, in consequence of which they have now become a shining mark, against which the arrows of disappointed hope envy and ill-faithfulness, are levelled without discretion. In town and country are able to find witnesses of the palace and poor-house of the truth of these assertions. In all climates, under all temperatures, they still retain their wonderful powers, and are unattended by age or situation. They are their preparation, mild in their action, thorough in their operation, and unrivalled in their results.

PETERS' VEGETABLE PILLS as Bilious, Anti-Dyspeptic, and Anti-Mercurial may be justly considered a *Universal Medicine;* they are peculiarly beneficial in the following complaints: Yellow and Bilious Fevers, Fevers, Dyspepsia, Croup, Liver Complaints, Sick Headache, Jaundice, Asthma, Dropsy, Enlargement of the Spleen, Piles, Chronic Obstructions, Heart-burn, Furred Tongue, Distension of the Stomach and Bowels, Diarrhœa, Flatulence, Habitual Costiveness of Appetite, Blotched or Sallow Complexion, in all cases of Torpor of the Bowels where a cathartic or an aperient is needed. They are very mild in their operation, producing neither griping, nor debility.

Price, 50 cents per box, or $4 per dozen.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store.

May 1, 1840. 96-1y

SOUTHERN TONIC. COSTER & COXE.

AGUE AND FEVER.

And every symptom of general Debility speedily and permanently cured by

COSTER & COXE'S

ORIGINAL

SOUTHERN TONIC.

COSTER & COXE, the inventors of the celebrated medicine, from a long residence in the South, and from the nature of their vocation, have been brought immediately in contact with Ague and Fever in its most obstinate forms, and frequently been compelled to witness the entire failure of success in the practice of the most skilful physicians. The usual and popular mode of treating this disease has been, first to evacuate the stomach and bowels, and then resort to the use of Bark, which class of Medicines a very great variety has been recommended to the Public—all of which had their advocates, and that which has come to the most popular one, has been Peruvian Bark in its preparations, particularly that of *Quinine.* There are insurmountable objections to the administration of Quinine, as to most individuals, (when taken in a salutary point,) it produces a roaring in the head, nausea, and a headache, very similar to a bad headache; and when it effects a cure it is only temporary. It was the hope of avoiding this and other things that induced us to try the "Southern Tonic," and we are happy to say that its success has surpassed even us. As there is no Arsenic, Mercury, or any thing *in the least* hurtful to the human constitution in it, there can be no objection to the administration of the Southern Tonic to the most tender infant, and indeed it will be found the most delicate and effective medicine known in those cases of Disorganized Stomach and Bowels, and of general debility which so frequently present themselves in children.

☞ A supply of the above Medicine has been received, on consignment, at the Book Store, Fayetteville, N. C. Price $1 per bottle, or $9 per dozen.